Newport Mercury.

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The Mercury.

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

Local Matters.

Long Distance Swim.

Peter S. McNally, who has a record as a long distance swimmer and who has performed the feat of swimming from Narragansett Pier to Newport, will this summer attempt to swim from this city to Block Island, a distance of about thirty miles.

According to the plans now made Mr. McNally will make the effort sometime during the first or second week in August, the exact date not having been as yet decided upon, and he will make his dive from the float of the New York Yacht Club at Bannister's wharf, Newport. From there he will swim out through the harbor, past Fort Adams and around the point to the open water, and straight away for Block Island. Of course, McNally could save a couple of miles of swim by starting at a point near Bailey's Beach or thereabouts, but he insists upon starting at some point in the city proper and has selected the float referred to.

He will be accompanied on the trip by one or more row boats and a tug, and Prof. Glenister, with one or two other professional swimmers, will be near at hand to assist the swimmer in case of need.

McNally and Glenister will have a series of swimming races in the bay during the last part of this month. The races will consist of one, three and five mile events.

A Week of Races.

Newport will see some interesting races during the last of the month and it is probable that they will last about a week. The Newport Yacht Racing Association has the business in charge and the result of their labors will undoubtedly be satisfactory as it has always been. The most interesting contest of the season will of course be the struggle between the Columbia and the Defender, this race taking place on July 22. A handsome silver cup will be the trophy and undoubtedly the race will be a close one. In the previous contests between these two champion yachts, the victory has been won only after hard fights and by slender margins, so that interest in the races is always kept up. The winner must take three out of five races. This same association will have a series of races for smaller craft, including schooners, sloops and cutters, so that every owner of a sailing craft will have an opportunity to show what his vessel can do.

The effect of this racing tournament will be to bring all the principal yachts in this part of the country to this city before the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club. Much interest is being taken in the races and the city will undoubtedly be crowded during racing week.

The Defender started for this city yesterday in tow of her tender, St. Michaels.

The Newport Natural History Society held a meeting Monday evening, when resolutions were passed testifying to the appreciation of the members for the long and valuable services of their ex-president, Dr. Horatio R. Storer. A new office was created, that of honorary life president and Dr. Storer was elected to fill it.

Mrs. Annie Brown, wife of Solon C. Kelley, of Hartford, Conn., died at her home in that city on Saturday of last week. Mrs. Kelley was a daughter of the late John Brown of this city. She had been ill for some months from a complication of diseases. She leaves a husband and two children. Funeral services were held in Hartford on Monday.

The Miantonomoh Golf Club held a mixed foursome match at its links in Middletown on Wednesday. There were quite a number of entries and a large attendance of members to follow the players over the course. The match was won by J. Stacy Brown and Martha Landers. George F. Cozzens and Myra Reynolds carried off second honors.

The wedding of Miss Julia Dent Grant to Prince Cantacuzene of Russia will take place in this city late in September. Miss Grant is the daughter of General and Mrs. Frederick Grant and niece of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, at whose handsome residence "Beaulieu" the wedding may take place.

A Bold Robbery.

Wednesday afternoon as Miss Annie T. Gilpin, daughter of Mr. John Gilpin, was walking through Kay street she was robbed of her pocketbook containing about fifty dollars. While passing the head of Bull street a young man came up behind her, snatched the pocketbook from her hand and ran down Bull street. Miss Gilpin immediately started in pursuit, calling on two men who were near at hand to assist in the chase. Pursued and pursuer proceeded down Bull street, across Broadway and a short distance up West Broadway, when the thief and the two men jumped into a carriage and drove away, leaving Miss Gilpin and a number of citizens who had joined in the chase baffled, with no means to track them farther.

Miss Gilpin at once proceeded to the Police Station and told her story, giving a good description of the three parties whom she had seen. The police were at once put upon the case, Chief Kaull and Detective Richards going to Fall River, believing the thief and his pals to have gone in that direction.

Miss Gilpin is completely prostrated by the affair, but she is to be commended for her coolness and the plucky run she made to recover her property. The reaction, however, after she had done all she could, personally, proved too great a shock to her nervous system.

Captain Barker 26th Infantry.

Major A. A. Barker of this city, late of the First Rhode Island Volunteers, has been appointed captain of volunteers for service in the Philippines and ordered to report at the headquarters of his regiment, the 26th Infantry, at Plattsburgh, N. Y., where he will assist in recruiting the regiment for service. His previous experience in military affairs is sufficiently extensive to insure success in his new command. He entered the Newport Artillery when but a boy and was steadily promoted until he held the command with rank of colonel, which position he resigned after accepting the office of major in the 1st R. I. Volunteers. His battalion in that command was considered the best in one of the best of the volunteer regiments, a fact that has always been conceded to be due to Major Barker's undoubted ability. He is an enthusiast about military affairs and is much pleased at the prospect of reaching the fighting line at Manila.

Major Barker left here Thursday for Plattsburgh, where his regiment will be recruited. A number of men who served in the First Rhode Island Volunteers will probably be enlisted in his command. The regiment which is to be known as the New England regiment will be commanded by Col. Rice of Massachusetts and Lieut. Col. Cook, late 1st R. I. V., will be one of the majors.

Commencing July 10th from New York the eastward Providence Line steamers will leave Newport about 3:15 a. m., for Providence, being scheduled to arrive at the latter city at 5 a. m., commencing July 11. Commencing on the same date the fare from New York to Newport will be $3 either via the direct line or via Fall River Line steamer to Fall River, thence rail. Tickets sold at the $3 rate via Fall River will be good from New York only on the day for which sold, and the first morning Newport train from the Steamboat wharf, Fall River.

Alderman Louis Shanteler is seriously ill at his home on Thames street as the result of a stroke of apoplexy. He was taken ill about 1 o'clock Wednesday morning and remained unconscious for about eighteen hours. His physician expresses hope of his recovery.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt and a number of his college friends will start about the first of August for a tour of the world in search of adventure. They will be gone about a year and will look over some of the most savage countries.

At the Salvation Army the Sunday services will be a Holiness meeting at 11 a. m., song and praise service, 3 p. m., childrens meeting 4 p. m., mission Sunday school 6 p. m., gospel meeting 8 p. m.

The first of the series of open air band concerts authorized by the city council was given on Washington square Thursday evening. The next one will take place at Morton Park this afternoon.

Mr. Thomas P. Peckham and his daughter, Miss Etta Peckham, are enjoying a brief outing in the Adirondack region.

Rev. E. Winchester Donald, rector of Trinity church, Boston, will officiate at All Saints Memorial Chapel tomorrow.

Mr. Edmund White of New York is spending his vacation with friends in this city.

Mrs. Sumner W. Stevens is the guest of her father, Mr. Achilles Stevens, on Bay View avenue.

Synagogue Trouble Ended.

Amicable Agreement Reached.

The schism in the Jewish Synagogue seems to be completely healed. A few cool words spoken between the representatives of the two congregations served to overcome the effects of several years of wrangling. The trial of the case was brought to a sudden termination upon the announcement that the parties to the suit had arrived at an amicable agreement. Everything now promises to be serene and the different factions will worship together in peace and harmony.

The case found its way into court as was predicted some time ago. A special session of the supreme court was held on Monday, Judge W. W. Douglas presiding. The case was known as L. Napoleon Levy et. al. vs. Julius Engel et al., the plaintiffs being the New York parties who claim the ownership of the synagogue, and the defendants being the Touro Congregation. James Tillinghast of Providence conducted the case for the plaintiffs and F. F. Nolan of this city and Edward D. Bassett of Providence for the defendants. Counsel for the defence filed a demurrer to the bill of complaint which Judge Douglas overruled.

The question at issue as outlined by defendants' counsel was whether or not the complainants were in actual possession of the synagogue when forcible possession was taken by the defendants, and if the defendants did on the dates alleged enter upon that property and by force or threats oust the agent of the complainants. The trial promised to be a long one and Mr. Eugene Schreier was called as the first witness.

His testimony contained much matter that has been related before. He told how, after the city council had ordered the synagogue keys turned over to the city treasurer, he had visited the building and put extra locks on the doors; how he had encountered Mr. Max Levy, who was putting a chain on the gate; how he had remonstrated with him, the discussion being ended by the appearance of a policeman; how he had placed extra watchmen around the synagogue to prevent anybody from entering; how his locks were removed, his watchmen driven away, and entrance to the synagogue secured. On cross examination he said that the Congregation Jeshuat Israel had worshipped at the Touro synagogue since 1893 until the death of Rev. David Baruch. He was not sure what keys he had given to the city treasurer but thought that the city council had no right to issue such an order under the legislative act. Mr. Schreier was followed on the witness-stand by his son whose testimony was mostly corroborative.

In the meantime the principals to the suit met and talked the matter over and announced that an amicable agreement had been arrived at, thereby bringing the trial to a close, the defendants acknowledging the claim of the New York parties and submitting to judgement without costs. The acknowledgements were drawn up in legal form. The sheriff was ordered to receive the keys from the secretary of the Touro congregation and to deliver them to L. Napoleon Levy, president of the Congregation Shearith Israel, to the trustees of which the heirs of the Touro Synagogue have assigned their right, title and interest forever.

The settlement gives general satisfaction and all hard feeling is at an end. Rev. H. P. Mendes, whose father was for many years minister of the Touro congregation, will conduct services at the synagogue during the summer.

Attempted Assault.

Saturday evening, just before the heavy shower arose, two women, employees of one of the summer residents, were walking along Narragansett avenue when a stranger approached and attempted to delay them. He finally resorted to force but the women's screams brought assistance and frightened the man away before either of them were injured.

Tuesday evening Officer McCormick arrested Benjamin Smith, a young negro barber and charged him with the attempt at assault. He was found guilty and sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment and costs. Smith has been in the city for only a few months and it is hoped that he will hereafter remain away. Considerable credit is due Officer McCormick for his clever handling of the case.

Information Wanted.

I wish to get in communication with some of the family relatives of Color Sergeant Samuel F. Simpson of the Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers who was killed May 1864, in Virginia. He was from Newport. He had a married sister-in-law living in Newport. He left a widow, three sons and two daughters. Some of the family can tell me where I can get some information about him or perhaps some family friend can direct me to some member of the family, surviving.

W. P. HOPKINS,
339 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.

Dr. Nathaniel Greene.

Died at the Advanced Age of 99 Years.

Dr. Nathaniel Greene of Middletown died at his home in that town on Saturday of last week in the ninety-first year of his age. Dr. Greene was a physician by profession, but had been in poor health for some years. He was the eldest son of Nathaniel Ray Greene and grandson of Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, Rhode Island's most illustrious soldier in the revolutionary army. His mother was the daughter of Ethan and Ann (Ward) Clark, who died January 6, 1886, at the advanced age of 102 years.

Though born in Georgia, Dr. Greene's parents removed to Rhode Island soon after his birth and his boyhood was spent in East Greenwich. He was educated at the academy in that town, at Amherst college and later at Brown University, leaving the latter institution to begin the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Charles Eldridge of East Greenwich. Dr. Greene removed to Middletown soon after his marriage in 1827 and has since made his home in that town.

Dr. Greene in 1812 commanded a company of volunteers raised in Middletown and Portsmouth, on the island of Rhode Island, for the service of the state in the Dorr revolution. He was afterward in command of a company of cavalry, organized at that time, in the state establishment, with the rank of colonel. This company saw no service and was disbanded within a few months.

He was a member of the state Senate from Middletown from 1848 to 1851, and was during several years president of the old Aquidneck Agricultural Society. At the preliminary meeting, held in Providence Dec. 12, 1877, of the rehabilitation of the Rhode Island Society, of the Cincinnati, which had been held in abeyance for various causes since 1835, Dr. Greene was unanimously chosen president pro tem of the society, and at the annual meeting July 4, 1878, was unanimously elected its president, being re-elected at each succeeding annual meeting, and having held the position until his death, being always present at the society's meetings until the recent gathering, July 4 of this year, when he was compelled by illness to remain at home.

Dr. Greene practiced in both Middletown and Newport, having an office for many years on Pelham street and after his retirement from active practice he was a frequent visitor to this city. He had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances by whom he was always held in the highest esteem. His wife, Mary Jane, daughter of Col. William and Harriet (Gibbs) Moore of this city, died a few years ago.

Funeral services were held at the First Presbyterian church in this city Monday afternoon, Rev. Geo. Whitefield Mead officiating. The interment was in the Island Cemetery.

Real Estate Transactions.

DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for Professor Charles W. Shields his cottage on the corner of Ruggles and Lawrence avenues known as "Nethercliffe" to Hon. George Von L. Meyer for the season.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer season the furnished cottage at 35 Bull street for Mrs. H. C. Groff to Gaston Raute of New York.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Charles E. Weeden, his furnished cottage on Green Lane in Jamestown to Lieut. Johnston of the U. S. Engineers.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the heirs of the late Mary D. Lord, their furnished cottage on Green Lane, in Jamestown, to the Misses Sterns of Pawtucket for the summer season.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Mrs. Walter L. Kane, the lot of land situated at the corner of Red Cross avenue and Oak Wood Terrace, containing 25,576 square feet of land to Charles J. Mauran of Jamestown.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for John N. A. Griswold two and a quarter acres of land at Price's Neck to Mrs. Jessie L. Nellson of New York. This lot is situated directly upon the Atlantic ocean and lies south of the property recently purchased by William Murray, who is brother of Mrs. Nelson.

Some progress has been made in the way of putting a building on the city hall site. The exterior stone walls for the basement have risen a considerable distance and interior walls of brick are being installed with a greater or less degree of rapidity. The men were yesterday engaged in rigging a small derrick at the north side of the building for the lighter work. There is at present but a small force of men on the grounds.

William T. Lawton died in this city yesterday after a long illness. He was a veteran of the civil war and was a brother of Thomas Lawton, ordnance sergeant of the Newport Artillery. He was a painter by trade. He was for many years a member of Rhode Island Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Obituary.

Capt. Stephen A. Gardner

Capt. Stephen A. Gardner, general superintendent of the marine district, New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, died suddenly in Stamford, Conn., Sunday morning. He was stricken by apoplexy on a train while on his way home to New London, and at Stamford was removed to a hospital, where he died.

He was born in this city, May 19, 1841. At the age of 14 years he entered upon a seafaring life, and when 21 years old he was made master of a vessel. He commanded vessels from Newport, Boston and New York, and was engaged principally in the West Indian trading service.

When he decided to give up a seafaring life he first located in Boston, but in 1874 removed to New London, where he has since made his home. He was in the employ of Iowa Central, and Boston, Hartford & Erie railroad companies and of the Norwich and New York Transportation Company, holding the office of superintendent of the latter company for sixteen years until 1890, when he resigned to accept the duties of superintendent of the Fall River line. July 1, 1898, he was appointed general superintendent of the marine district of the New York, New Haven, & Hartford railroad.

While a resident of New London, Capt. Gardner served three years as a member of the board of Education, three years on the aldermanic board, two years as a representative to the state Legislature, and three years as state Senator.

Annie S. Bailey.

Miss Annie S. Bailey, daughter of the late Joseph I. Bailey, died at Richfield Springs, New York, on Saturday of last week. Miss Bailey had been in poor health for some time and her visit to Richfield Springs for the summer was made with the anticipation of benefiting her health. The remains were brought to this city for interment Tuesday.

Charles S. Tallman.

Charles S. Tallman of New Bedford died in that city last week in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in this city but at the age of eight years removed with his mother to New Bedford. He entered upon a seafaring life when fourteen years old, shipping on a whaling schooner at that time. He had been engaged in whaling or in the merchant service all his life.

Benjamin F. Sisson.

Benjamin F. Sisson died at his home on Spring street Wednesday night after an illness of nearly a year's duration, the last seven months of which he was confined to the bed. Mr. Sisson was in the sixty-third year of his age. He was for many years employed as sash maker with Swinburne, Peckham & Co. and was highly esteemed by his employers and by all who knew him. He was a member of Redwood Lodge No. 11, Knights of Pythias, having been for a number of years prelate of that society. He was also a member of Davis Division No. 8, Uniformed Rank, and of Nathaniel Greene Council, No. 6, Order of United American Mechanics. He leaves a widow and one son, ex-Councilman Frank M. Sisson.

Newport Hospital.

The annual meeting of the Newport Hospital corporation was held on Tuesday when the report of the trustees showed that 511 patients had been treated during the year. The officers and committees are as follows:

President—Theodore K. Gibbs.
Treasurer—J. Truman Burdick.
Secretary—William H. Hammett.
Board of Trustees—William P. Sheffield, Jr., Louis B. McCagg, William P. Buffum, William G. Stevens, George Peabody Wetmore, John Nicholas Brown, Charles E. Hammett, Jr., Thomas G. Brown, George Henry Warren.
Trustees, ex officio—The mayor of the city of Newport, the secretary and treasurer of the corporation.
Auditing Committee—Alexander N. Barker, Thomas P. Peckham.
Superintendent—Lucy V. Pickett.
Standing Committees of the Trustees: Executive Committee—William G. Stevens, Thomas G. Brown, J. Truman Burdick.
On Real Estate—Charles E. Hammett, Jr., George H. Warren.
On Finance—William P. Sheffield, Jr., William P. Buffum.
On School for Nurses—William P. Buffum, William G. Stevens, J. Truman Burdick.
Visiting Committee of Ladies—Same as last year, with the addition of Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, and the ladies composing the class of external nurses of last year.
Medical Board—Consulting physicians and surgeons same as last year, with the addition of Charles A. Siegfried, N. L., U. S. Navy.
Visiting Physicians and Surgeons—Same as last year.
Department of the Eye—Norman D. Harvey M. D.
Department of Ear, Nose and Throat—Stephen C. Powell, M. D.
Admitting Physician—Christopher R. Parker, M. D.
New Corporators—A. Livingston Mason, George Henry Warren, R. R. H. Sherman.

The officers of the Rhode Island Naval Reserves who enlisted for the late war are entitled to one month's extra pay from the government while they were on waiting orders in this city last year. Acting Comptroller Mitchell has so ruled and they will consequently get the money.

William H. Hunnewell, who has completed a sentence of 90 days' imprisonment in Providence county jail, imposed in this city, has been rearrested in Providence on a charge of larceny.

Portsmouth.

The town council and court of probate held its regular session for July, on Monday afternoon in the town hall, all the members being present.

PROBATE BUSINESS.—Inventories of the estates of Mary B. Coggeshall, Daniel Sullivan, Mary Marks and Harry A. Tallman were received and ordered recorded.

The petition of Henry F. Anthony, administrator on the estate of Daniel Sullivan, for authority to sell at private sale certain articles enumerated in the inventory, was received and granted.

Mary Ann Faulkner's final account as administratrix on the estate of William H. Faulkner, was continued to the second Monday in August.

Cornelia L. Sisson presented her petition, praying that she be appointed administratrix on the estate of her late husband, Charles S. Sisson, was received and granted; she qualified by giving bond in the sum of $2,500, with Winfield S. Sisson as surety. Appraisers, Winfield S. Sisson, Edward Almy and Charles Carr.

The petition of Ruth M. Manchester, Mary E. Peckham, and Sarah F. Peckham, praying that Joel Peckham of Middletown, be appointed as administrator on the estate of Eliza M. Manchester was granted, and gave bond in the sum of $3,500 with Henry Anthony as surety. Appraisers, Bestcom P. Manchester, William H. Gifford, and Thomas Manchester.

The petition of Sarah A. Easterbrooks, Olivia P. Tallman, and Georgiana Douglass, praying that Lorenzo D. Tallman be appointed administrator on the estate of Lucan C. Fish, was received and referred to the second Monday in August, with order of notice.

The petition of Belle L. Tallman, administratrix on the estate of Harry A. Tallman, praying for license to sell, at private sale, the articles enumerated in the inventory, at not less than the appraised value, was received and granted.

The petition of Belle L. Tallman, widow of Harry A. Tallman, praying that a sum sufficient for the comfortable support of her family for six months be allowed her from the estate, and the value of the inventory appraisal was allowed in answer to said petition.

COUNCIL BUSINESS.—The petition of Eunice A. Greene and others, praying that the town council use the power vested in it to stop "the laws of God and man" in the opening of many refreshment and victualing houses at Island Park and its vicinity, was received and the petitioners given leave to withdraw.

The petition of Maxine Auclair, for license to open and maintain a shooting gallery upon the premises of Rhoddy Barrett near Island Park, in accordance with Chap. 101 of the General laws of Rhode Island, was received and granted.

Town Sergeant William T. Harvey was directed to stop all shooting galleries or shooting practice in Portsmouth during Sundays.

The following were drawn as jurors to serve in the common pleas division of the supreme court during the year ending on the third Monday in July, 1900: Grand—Albert F. Grinnell, Edward E. Anthony, Joseph Anthony, Charles E. Ashley, Frederick A. Coggeshall, Charles Carr, William H. Tallman. Petit—Richard R. Macomber, John G. Barker, Pemberton H. Powell, Frank H. Dyer, Peter D. Boyd, William H. Gifford, Truman C. Main, Charles Grinnell, Edward A. Coggeshall, Thomas J. Sweet, Herbert F. Hall, Joshua S. Fish, H. Anthony Cook, Edward P. Sisson, Herbert Chase, Charles L. Tallman.

The following bills against the town were allowed and ordered paid: of C. Henry Dyer, for repairs on highways in District No. 4, $19.50; of Gideon Manchester, for three months' service as draw tender at Stone Bridge, from March 25 to June 25, 1899, $37.50; of Wm. T. Harvey, for 4 weeks' assistance to outside poor, $6; of Henry Anthony, for repairs on highways in District No. 1, $66.48; of Joseph Coggeshall, for school supplies purchased of E. Babb & Co., $83.50; of Robert H. Manchester, for one canvasser's meeting, $12; of same for this session, $2.50.

There were five members of the school committee in attendance at their second regular session, in the town hall, on Monday afternoon, Jonathan A. Sisson, Joseph Coggeshall, John T. Gardner and William A. Chase. The changing of readers which had been referred to this meeting was taken up and discussed very thoroughly, but owing to absence of two members it was voted to postpone the matter to the next meeting.

A petition was received from District No. 5 asking for the approval of a tax of $75, for the necessary repairs voted by the district.

R. I. Dental Society.

The Rhode Island Dental Society held its annual meeting Tuesday noon at the New Cliff hotel, where a special dinner was served after the business session. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—V. J. Taggott, Providence.
Vice President—G. H. Ames, Providence.
Secretary—Clarence A. Carr, Newport.
Treasurer—Henry W. Gillett, Newport.
Librarian—D. F. Keefe, Providence.
Executive Committee—R. L. Davis, Woonsocket; W. H. Howard, Newport; J. A. Lynch, Providence.

A despatch from Washington, dated July 13, says: Capt. Stockton, president of the naval war college at Newport, has been here this week to learn what truth there was in reports alleging that the college was to be removed to Annapolis, where many naval officers think it should be located. He was informed by Secretary Long that there was no intention of moving the college, and that, even if desired, it could not be accomplished without the approval of Congress, which specifically appropriates for the institution at Newport.

Simeon Hazard has rented for Mrs. James D. Seabury her furnished cottage at No. 17 Park street to John C. Hatzel of New York city.

THE INDIAN'S PROPHECY.

But I behold a fearful sign,
To which the white man's eyes are blind,
Before these fields were shorn and tilled,
Full to the brim our rivers flowed,
The melody of waters filled
The fresh and boundless wood.
And torrents dashed and rivulets played,
And fountains sported in the shade.
These grateful sounds are heard no more.
The springs are silent in the sun,
The rivers by the blackened shore,
With lessening currents run;
The realm our tribes are crushed to get
May be a barren desert yet.
—Bryant.

MOVEMENT IN PLANTS

Trees are living things like ourselves, and this gives them special interest for us. Living things have what we call organs, or instruments by means of which the life or life principal acts and performs its work. So the trees have many such organs as we have, and thereby resemble us. They have organs by which they take in food, they have lungs by which they breathe, and they have organs of digestion and a circulatory apparatus, by which their food is prepared and carried to all parts of them and causes them to grow and reach their perfection.

The tree cannot move about from place to place as we and most animals do. But they are none the less alive although they remain in the same place all the time. There are many plants also that have a limited power of motion. There are what we call the climbing plants, which climb trees or walls just as truly as boys often do. Most plants love the light and sunshine, and these climbing plants seem to climb up for the purpose of getting out of the shade of other plants and securing to themselves the needed light. So they lay hold of any upright object near them, a stick or a tree, and winding around it, or fastening their tendrils to it, climb up. Here there is motion all the time, and it can be seen very easily, especially when such a climber as the morning-glory fastens upon a short support. When it gets to the top of this it is not satisfied, but wants to go higher; so you may see it reaching out sideways and feeling around to find a new support and it will sweep entirely around a circle, from right to left or from left to right, in order to find something to lay hold of by which it may rise still farther.

Then there are plants, like the Virginia creeper and the Japanese and English ivies, which climb walls or other objects by means of tendrils, which they stretch out like arms, and which sometimes have at their ends little disks like the suckers which boys make out of leather and with which they lift stones and other things. The Venus's flytrap shows motion in a different way. It has at the end of its leaves an expansion like two leaves of a book ready to fold together, or like the shells of a clam. Around the margin of these leaves are bristles, with other more delicate ones in the centre. When an insect alights on the open leaves and touches the centre bristles, the leaves shut together so quickly that it is caught and held there until it dies. Other plants show motion in different ways. The locust tree and some others fold up their leaves at night as though preparing to sleep, and spread them open again in the morning. In all trees, also, there is in the roots a constant movement, at least during the growing season of the year. At the very beginning of its life the root as it sprouts from the seed insists upon going downward into the earth. Turn the sprouting acorn so that its root or radicle shall point upward, and very soon it will turn and double upon itself, if necessary, in order to take a downward course, and though you turn it again and again, it will persist in its determination and die if necessary rather than give up the struggle. So when a tree is established and growing, though its stem must remain in the same place, its roots are all the while pushing out in various directions, winding around obstacles of one kind or another in pursuit of moisture and nourishment and making their way steadily on, so that nothing will so well describe the character of that part of the tree which is under ground as to say it is in a state of motion. Darwin, the eminent naturalist, goes so far as to claim that all the growing parts of plants above as well as below ground, manifest voluntary motion, describing circles or circular spirals continually, "circumnutating," as he calls this movement. "If we look," he says, "for instance, at a great acacia tree, we may feel assured that every one of the innumerable growing shoots is constantly describing small ellipses, as is each petiole, subpetiole and leaflet."

The action of the life principle in the trees also often manifest astonishing force. Darwin found that the transverse growth of the radicle of a sprouting bean was able to displace a weight of 3 pounds four ounces in one case and 8 pounds 8 ounces in another. One can hardly walk where trees are growing among rocks without seeing instances of the splitting asunder of great masses of them by the growth of the tree roots which have gained entrance into their crevices when small, and in growing have expanded with irresistible force. So, also, it is a common thing to see the walls of buildings disturbed and much injured by the roots of trees growing near them. Experiments made by Professor Clark, at Amherst College, led him to think that the force exerted by a squash in growing was equal to about 5000 pounds.

Darwin, speaking of the motion of the root-tips of plants, says:

"It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the tip of the radicle, thus endowed and having the power of directing the movements of the adjoining parts, acts like the brain of one of the lower animals; the brain being seated within the anterior end of the body, receiving impressions from the sense organs, and directing the several movements."

A "man" with a good voice went to oblige a kirk social the other evening, and the ruling elder who introduced him equivocally referred to the artist as an "amateur gentleman."

Martyrdom would cease to be glorious if the martyr could live to enjoy it; therefore martyrs are scarce.

THE SARATOGA GIRL

Mate Leroy Tells How She Dresses For the Races.

If you were to ask a resident of Saratoga what his private opinion was on the exact location of the Garden of Eden, he would confidentially declare that it was Saratoga. Some folks might be mean enough to say that it is the only place in this country where people could have lived without clothes. Clothes are a burden at Saratoga, but as there is a popular prejudice in favor of them, they are worn.

The poor men suffer much, it is true, but for them are two or three good sized grains of comfort. One is that they can wear cool clothes, another is, they do not have to wear corsets, still another is that they are not obliged to not only seem to be, but actually be cool and calm under the greatest heat, and lastly, they can find comfort in various kinds of iced drinks, and then there are the races.

Just what effect a race may have in the matter is illustrated in this little true story. A famous ladies' bootmaker here once made a pair of dainty boots for Mrs. Frank Leslie. She found them to be so tight that she could not wear them and took them back for him to stretch them.

"Put them on, dear lady; put them on and go to the races. You'll be so divarted that ye'll not know they pinch."

So it is with the men at the races. They are so "divarted" that they will forget the blazing sun, the hot wind which seems to come from a monster oven and the dust and crowding and flies and "skeets," for there are mosquitoes in Saratoga. Not so very many, but what there are are exceedingly strong.

The Saratoga girl must look cool and sweet and daintily fragrant with violet powder and fresh as a rosebud. Her hair is not allowed to fly in the wind like some forlorn Miranda sitting on the cold rocks in the spray at Newport. Nor must it struggle in wet masses down a dripping bathing costume. No, indeedy! It must be crisply waved or curled or dressed in whatever way the fair wearer affects, but there are no frivolous locks to float about there.

To that end there are some very dainty little fancies in jeweled pins and tiny combs. Some of the pins represent bugs and butterflies. Some of them would give immortal fame to an entomologist if he could only find a bug like those in the land of the living.

The races this year are expected to draw larger crowds and crowds with more money than have visited Saratoga for several years. Moneyed men draw the prettiest women, and therefore the season will undoubtedly be very brilliant.

I may remark en passant that while men may crowd after a pretty face it is, after all, but a sporadic sort of flocking together and not at all in it by the side of the way women congregate where there are eligible—that is to say, rich—men. We all like the good Sunday school superintendent who says "dear lit-tle chil-dur-en" in the abstract. I am afraid we prefer the Saratoga man, who drinks iced things, goes to the races, bets and lets us win and drives fast horses. One girl, speaking of an awfully good young man whom she had just snubbed, told her bosom friend:

"Oh, Alfred is all right, but he is like molasses cake without ginger—all sweet and no snap."

The races give such a chance for a display of bewitching toilets! The hops are fairyland, the long delicious afternoons spent in wandering around this nineteenth century paradise, the sails upon the beautiful lake, the fishing, the picnics, the trips to Mount McGregor of tender memory, the tennis lawns, the golf links and the Congress spring—all these and more furnish occasion for exquisite dressing and make the Saratoga girl more dangerous to masculine peace than the sirens of old.

White dresses, white hats and filmy white parasols have the call at Saratoga, just as they always have. White against the background of fresh green shrubbery or grass makes a most effective picture. White gowns of sheer stuffs are the prettiest and best suited to that torrid place.

Still—golf—gawff—goff—guff, or whatever it should be called, and tennis make dresses of pique and linen mesh more desirable than thinner stuffs. Of these two the Delmel is best, as it is porous, while the pique is very close and firm.

White golf and tennis dresses are made with the inevitable shirt waist, this time sewed to the belt, supporting the skirt. One trimmed with three lines of red ribbon run under white tape loops around the skirt was very dainty. Revers were trimmed with the same.

To dress effectively for Saratoga one has but one thing to consider for her day gowns, and that is the fact that do what ever she may or go where she likes she cannot escape from the green background of trees, shrubbery and grass. So blue and green are colors quite out of keeping with the surroundings for day dresses at least. White is first favorite, pale pinks, lilac and delicate shades of yellow are all effective. For evening all colors are permissible, even red, as the variety mingles to form the rosebud garden of girls.

There is to be another new feature this year which will go far to make Saratoga popular with women, and that is a new fast train to and from New York city. Men can take their breakfast with their families or pretty lady friends and reach New York in time for business, and after business hours can start for Saratoga and reach there for dinner.

Did you ever fish in the lake? A man may make a solitary business of it and by the aid of a good book, a few cigars and a mysterious flat bottle get through the day and probably catch some fish. But that man never looks as well as he feels on these little excursions, but a girl will fish and sit all day in a boat and look as sweet as winter strained honey and as pretty as the flowers that grew along the banks. The men will tumble over each other to bait her hook and to take the gasping fish from it, if she does succeed in getting one.

I never saw but one woman who fished because she liked it, and that was a dear little sister of mine. She always had a string of rock cod or smelts longer than herself at night. The fish seemed to enjoy death for her sake. It was said that she carried her bait in her pocket and sometimes forgot and put an angleworm in her mouth to hold it like a pin, but that isn't so. But she did really and truly love to fish.

The girls of Saratoga follow the example of the disciples. I won't tell exactly what that means. If any one wants to know, that person may read about it in the gospels. The dresses they wear on the jaunty little steamboats and other craft should be washable, for it is almost impossible even for the neatest woman to fish all day or an hour and keep spick and span. This is where the dear little mull sunbonnets come in handy. They protect face and neck from sunburn. They are worn also for golf and tennis. Nearly all hats, where the wearer is expected to be in active movement, are large and shady. There is a wide diversity of shapes. The big poke and the "shovel nose" shapes are among the prettiest.

A pale lilac taffeta silk costume for the races has a straw hat to match, with a large ruche of violet tulle. The whole costume carries out the scheme of color. Pink organdie makes another pretty costume for that leafy bower.

Mrs. General U. S. Grant is at the Windsor hotel, and it is likely she will remain quietly there all summer. She has always liked Saratoga. Mrs. Grant nearly always has some young girl with her. This season it is Miss Nannie Coffee. Mrs. Grant dresses in very quiet taste, wearing black lace over silk or grenadine all summer.

It is the matrons who supply the splendor and magnificence to the grand balls in their superb toilets. The young girls add the grace and beauty. The children are very much in evidence, and there will be at least two grand balls and as many open air fetes for them. Some of them are dressed most extravagantly at these functions in real lace, silks and jewels, but as a general rule the children are plainly and sensibly dressed, just as they are at home, except that they need lighter clothing.

A very dainty fancy is noticed in the pinafore dresses for young ladies. These have a guimpe and sleeves of lace or embroidery, and the dress is cut away in regular pinafore style. It looks very cool and dressy, while in reality no cooler than the organdie itself would be. Black lace and white lawns and other thin stuffs continue in popularity.

Higgle—"Which of the actors in the play impressed you most favorably?"
Bloozin—"Winderly."
Higgle—"Why?"
Bloozin—"He gave me two tickets for the show."—Roxbury Gazette.

Browning is so obscure we can't help feeling thankful he didn't write a cook book.

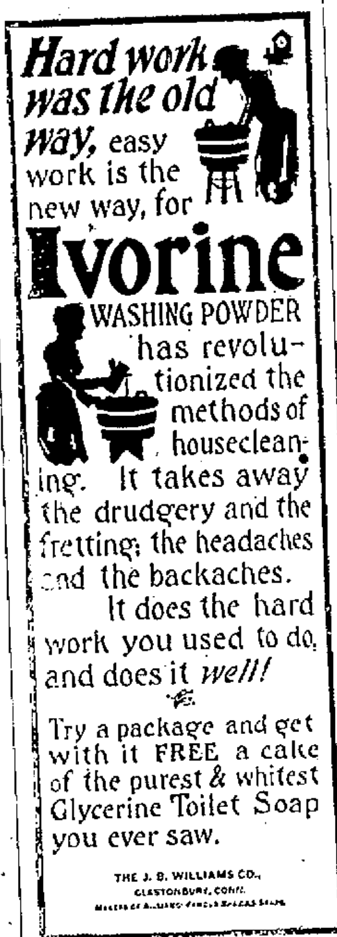
Tubal Cain of New England.

In the early history of our country, about 1650, among those who were known as a principal, skilled mechanic and machinist, was Joseph Jenks, a native of Hammetsmith, near London, who was held in high estimation for his extraordinary ingenuity as an artificer, and many of his descendants to the present day have occupied prominent positions in civil life and in relation to the industrial arts of the country. Of this early mechanician, who was the Tubal Cain of New England, Mr. Lewis, in his history of Lynn, Mass., remarks: "Joseph Jenks deserves to be held in perpetual remembrance in American history as being the first founder who worked in brass and iron on the western continent." By his hands the first models were made and the first castings taken of many domestic implements and iron tools.

The first article said to have been cast was a small iron pot capable of containing about a quart.—Hardware.

"Did you ever laugh until you cried, Tommy?"
"Yes, only this morning."
"What at?"
"Well, pa stepped on a tack and I laughed; then pa caught me laughing and I cried."—Chicago News.

"Old Sniggs left a million."
"And still the doctors are wondering what killed him."—Detroit Journal.



UPON A HAUNTED ISLAND.

Three Men Shipwrecked, Rescued by Indians When Nearly Dead.

George Rudge, a well-known prospector whose residence when at home is at Victoria, B. C., reached Nanaimo recently, bringing a thrilling narrative from Port Simpson.

About two weeks ago the eight-ton schooner Ohio was lying in the harbor of Port Simpson and all was being got ready for a trip further north. On board were Dr. Phillips, a dentist from New York; Robert Black and Bill Bridges. Without warning a gale sprang up and the little craft broke from her moorings and was carried out to sea.

The skipper decided to run before the wind and set the sail. Like a cork the Ohio was tossed and buffeted about until her sails were carried away. Control was almost lost of the vessel, but the three men, after several hours succeeded in rigging a jury sail.

But disaster followed in her wake, and without warning the vessel grounded on the reef of a small island. The men had not an instant to lose and jumped overboard. Each managed to fight his way through the surf and reach the shore. Hardly had they done so when a big wave dashed up the reef where the schooner was wedged, lifted her high on its crest, and retreating took the little vessel out to sea.

On an uninhabited island, far removed from civilization, the three men were left. Their only hope lay in the Indians of the district, but as the island is said to be haunted by aborigines it was soon realized that it would be a difficult matter to get them to approach, even should they come near when the gale abated.

For seven days and nights they wearily walked the beach, never relaxing their lookout for passing vessels. A big fire was kept up, and when the wind shifted it had to be removed to a more protected spot, as their matches had been used up. On the seventh day, when the strength of the three men was ebbing, two Indians hove in sight. The men rushed frantically up and down the beach in an effort to attract the attention of the Indians. At last they succeeded and the boat reached shore.

The older Indian would not leave the boat and set foot upon the haunted island, but the younger man, who had been born in Alaska and was not superstitious, landed and promised to take the men to Port Simpson. On the trip down they became delirious and the two Indians had a hard time to keep the three castaways in the boat.

Chair for a Dead Man to Sit In.

The funeral of Reuben J. Smith, whose peculiar desire that his body should be placed in a chair in a tomb, the construction of which he personally directed some time ago, was held at Amesbury, Mass. recently. The arrangements were carried out in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Smith. The reclining chair which he had selected for the repose of his body had been brought to the apartment and the body was placed on it.

Instead of a hearse it was necessary to use an undertaker's covered wagon. This vehicle, followed by three carriages, proceeded to Mount Prospect Cemetery, where the chair containing the body was placed within the tomb. Mr. Smith's expressed desire was that the door of the tomb should be left open for a time, and hundreds of persons were permitted to view the body before it was finally locked. The key was destroyed after the ceremonies, according to Mr. Smith's order.

Beef Not so Good.

A quart of oysters contain, on the average about the same quantity of nutritive substance as a quart of milk or a pound of very lean beef.

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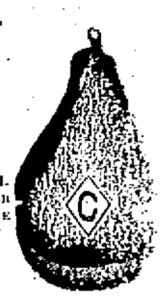

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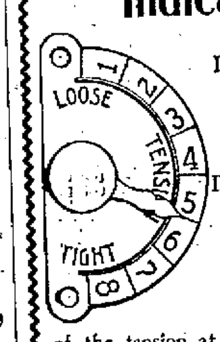

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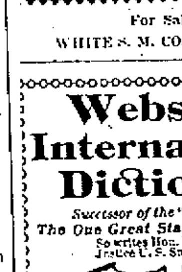

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Fare New York to Newport $1.00 via direct steamer, or via Fall River Line steamer to Fall River, thence rail.

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Week days 7.15 and 10.30 a. m., and 5 p. m. Returning, leave Providence, week days, 9 a. m., 2 and 5 p. m.

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JUNE 25, 1899.

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LEAVE JAMESTOWN.	LEAVE NEWPORT.
6.15 A. M.	6.45 A. M.
8.00 "	8.30 " Mail
9.00 " Mail	9.30 "
10.00 "	10.30 "
11.00 "	11.30 "
12.00 M.	12.30 P. M.
1.00 "	1.30 " Mail
2.00 " Mail	2.30 "
3.00 "	3.30 "
4.00 "	4.30 "
5.00 "	5.30 "
6.00 "	6.30 " Mail
7.00 "	7.30 "
†*8.30 "	9.15 "

SUNDAY TIME TABLE.

8.00 A. M.	8.30 A. M. Mail
9.00 "	9.30 "
10.15 "	10.45 "
12.30 P. M.	1.00 P. M.
2.00 "	2.30 "
3.30 "	4.00 "
4.30 "	5.00 "
5.45 " Mail	6.15 "
†*8.30 "	9.00 "

20 Cents Round Trip. 12 Tickets $1.00.

*Touching at Fall River Line Wharf on way over.

†No trunks taken on this trip.

STEAMER BEAVER TAIL.

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Narragansett Pier and Wickford.

Will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown.	Leave Saunderstown.
7.35 A. M.	8.15 A. M.
9.05 "	9.30 "
10.05 "	10.30 "
11.05 "	11.30 "
12.05 P. M.	12.30 P. M.
1.05 "	1.30 "
2.05 "	2.30 "
3.05 "	3.30 "
4.05 "	4.30 "
5.05 "	5.30 "
6.05 "	6.30 "
7.05 "	†7.45 "

SUNDAYS.

8.00 A. M.	8.30 A. M.
9.10 "	9.35 "
10.10 "	11.00 "
11.25 "	12.00 M.
1.10 P. M.	2.00 P. M.
3.10 "	3.50 "
4.40 "	5.05 "
5.40 "	6.00 "
7.05 "	†7.15 "

Subject to change.

†Connecting with New York boat at Newport.

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SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, d7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. Return 6.30, 8.18 a. m., 12.18, 3.00 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. Return 7.30, 9.30 a. m., 1.30, 5.30, 6.30 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH GROVE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, e9.15 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village and Taunton, 7.00, 11 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, e9.15 p. m. New Bedford, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 5 p. m.

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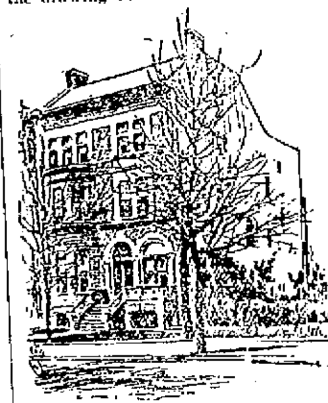
AN IMPOSING GROUP.

Five Members of the Circle Are Housekeeping And the Others Are Not.

Home of the Secretary of State One of the Finest in Washington—All Are Well Adapted for Solid Comfort and Entertainment—House of the Secretary of War Is Commodious.

The cabinet homes are quite an imposing group at present, and President McKinley's official family is well housed. Five members of the cabinet circle are housekeeping, and the others who are not, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior, have the comforts of home without their responsibilities.

The home of the Secretary of State is one of the finest in Washington, and its interior beauties are already well known to nearly every one prominent in society. The house was built not many years ago by Mr. Hay, and has every modern convenience and luxury. Its adornment in wood and marble is of a character which improves with age. It is spacious and well adapted to purposes of official hospitality. Perhaps what would strike the average visitor most, however, is the fact that it has few dark corners, and the drawing rooms are especially sunshiny and cheerful. The driveway approaches the front steps, and the entrance is broad and spacious, in keeping with the wide hall and stairway. The hall divides the house, and is quite the feature of it, being as spacious as the rooms. The dining room, which has a fine marble fire-place and wide hearth, is on the north. A reception room and the drawing rooms are on the south

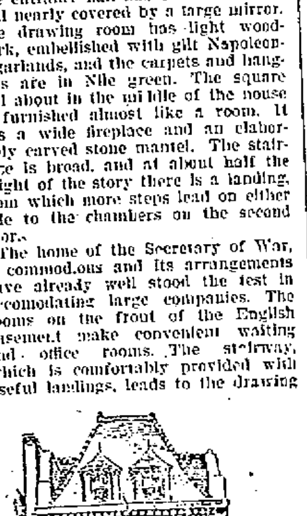


HOME OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

side of the house. The library, where family portraits hang above the well-lined shelves, is one of the finest rooms in the house.

Secretary Gage's home, while a single house, affords plenty of room. The entrance hall has one side of the wall nearly covered by a large mirror. The drawing room has light woodwork, embellished with gilt Napoleonic garlands, and the carpets and hangings are in Nile green. The square hall about in the middle of the house is furnished almost like a room. It has a wide fireplace and an elaborately carved stone mantel. The staircase is broad, and at about half the height of the story there is a landing, from which more steps lead on either side to the chambers on the second floor.

The home of the Secretary of War, is commodious and its arrangements have already well stood the test in accomodating large companies. The rooms on the front of the English basement make convenient waiting and office rooms. The stairway, which is comfortably provided with useful landings, leads to the drawing



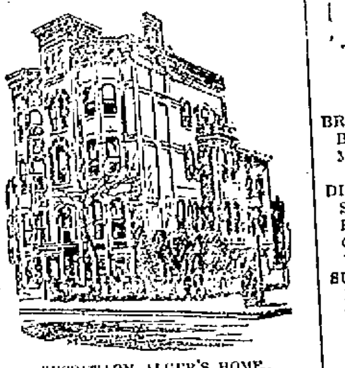
SECRETARY GAGE'S RESIDENCE.

room floor. The hall window, always filled with plants, makes a pretty effect. The drawing room is deep and broad and is handsomely furnished. Many of the paintings belong to Secretary Alger's private collection and are examples of the best modern artists. The music room at the rear of the drawing room has yellow hangings and yellow tints prevail in it generally.

Attorney General Griggs' house has something of the effect of a double house, the hall having a window. The hall and the staircase make a very ornamental feature and are lighted by a fine stained glass window at the top of the first landing. The drawing room is ample and is richly furnished, light tints prevailing. The dining room is at the rear of the parlor suite, which, in size and elegance, affords splendid facilities for the comfortable moving about of a large gathering.

Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith have leased the former residence of Mrs. Lindsley. It is a modern mansion, and is well arranged and well furnished. The drawing rooms and dining room are on the first floor, and the substantial-looking oak stairway is also an ornamental feature. The house is well furnished, and splendidly arranged for entertaining.

The Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson have a cozy residence which is bright and cheerful in every part. The house was just finished when they leased it and its decoration was after Miss Wilson's direction. It has an oddly shaped hall, on



SECRETARY ALGER'S HOME.

which the parlor, music room and dining room, which are on opposite sides, open. The cozy corner and Turkish corner in the hall are exceedingly tasteful. All the furniture came from the western home of the Secretary, and has the familiar look which recalls their old fireside. Secretary Wilson's household consists of his two sons and daughter, Miss Wilson, who presides for him.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

The ventilation of a theory makes some people hot.

Publisher of dictionaries should have them spell-bound.

Summer brings leaves of absence and winter brings absence of leaves.

A lumber dealer may be in his office and out of doors simultaneously.

Perhaps some wealthy men are chronic kickers because they are well heeled.

Every mother has the best boy; the worst boy invariably belongs next door.

Whenever a man makes a mistake you may expect a tidal wave of explanation.

Most people know what they don't want—also that they don't often get what they do want.

Girls should never throw kisses; it's almost impossible for a girl to hit the object she throws at.

Nature has arranged things so that a poor man is able to display as many virtues as a millionaire.

It's useless to extract a promise by force unless you are prepared to continue the pressure of compulsion indefinitely.

A wise man changes opinion occasionally, but somehow the fool who can change a $1,000 bill always commands more respect.—Chicago News.

A FRIENDLY CHAT.

Poor is the friendless master of a world.—Young.

Of friends, however humble, scorn not one.—Wordsworth.

It is said that friendship between women is only a suspension of hostilities.—Rivarol.

Friends are the thermometers by which we may judge the temperature of our fortunes.—Lady Blessington.

When I see leaves drop from their trees in the beginning of autumn, just such, think I, is the friendship of the world. Whilst the sap of maintenance lasts my friends swarm in abundance; but in the winter of my need they leave me naked.—Warwick.

Tully was the first who observed that friendship improves happiness and abates misery, by the doubling of our joys and dividing of our grief: a thought in which he has been followed by all the essayers upon friendship that have been written since his time.—Addison.

The noblest part of a friend is an honest boldness in pointing out my errors. He that tells me of a fault, aiming at my good, I must think him wise and faithful—wise in spying that which I see not; faithful, in a plain admonishment, not tainted with flattery.—Feltham.

Locked Fast.

"Am I to understand," said the unsuccessful candidate, "that you accuse me of having used money in the Legislature?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum, with a pitying smile. "You didn't use money. You just wasted it."—Washington Star.

A Novel Window.

A novel sort of window glass has been invented. Persons on the inside of the house can see through it, but it is opaque to those on the outside.

Newport & Wickford

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect June 1, 1899.

Leave

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport	7.05	10 00	1 20	4 10	7 35	*11 15
Providence ar	8 50	11 50	3 15	5 55	**9 54	......
Boston, ar	10 15	1 15	4 25	7 00	11 00	......
New York	1 50	4 30	6 57	11 00	‖	7 00
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

Leave

	NIGHT	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York	*12 03	......	5 00	10 02	1 02	5 00
Boston	12 03	6 45	10 03	1 02	3 45	7 00
Providence	1 23	8 07	11 13	2 07	4 10	8 17
Newport, arr	6 35	9 40	1 00	4 00	6 40	10 55
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily.

‖Washington Express due Harlem River Station 2.15 a. m., Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 8.57 a. m.; Washington 10.42 a. m.

**Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

For Tickets and Drawing Room chairs apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 20 Bellevue avenue.

C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company.

Leave Newport for Fall River—**7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, *5.45, 6.15, *6.45, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, *10.15 p. m.

Leave Fall River for Newport—**6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.15, 10.45, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, *6.15, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, *10.45 p. m.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Newport, 90 minutes.

More frequent trips will be run Saturdays, Sundays and holidays when pleasant.

Subject to delays, changes and corrections without notice.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

*To Portsmouth car house only.

**Not run Sundays.

E. P. SHAW, Jr. General Manager.
H. H. FILLMORE, Jr., Superintendent.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Good Cookery

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A MENU WITH RECIPES.

BREAKFAST—Fruit. Wheat Cereal. Broiled Steak. French Fried Potatoes. Muffins. Coffee.

DINNER—Bouillon. Boiled Fish. Egg Sauce. Lettuce. Cucumber. Potatoes Baked. Black Pudding. Lemon Pie. Coffee.

SUPPER—Fish Cutlets. Potato Balls. Bread. Butter Cakes. Velvet Cream Tea.

MUFFINS.

Cream together one-fourth cup of butter and one-third cup of sugar, add one egg well beaten, one-half cup of milk, sift three times together one and one-half cups of flour, two and one-half teaspoonfuls baking powder, beat all together thoroughly, put into hot muffin pan and bake in quick oven.

BLACK PUDDING.

One cupful of sugar and three-fourths of a cup of butter worked together, add three beaten eggs, one cupful of jam, three tablespoonful of sour milk, one teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little water, one and one-half cupful of flour, cinnamon and nutmeg to taste. Bake slowly for forty minutes. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add powdered sugar, spread on the pudding and set in oven until a delicate brown. A rich sauce can be served with this and improves it.

LEMON PIE.

Take the juice and grated rind of one lemon, one cup boiling water, one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of flour, yolk of one egg, dissolve the flour in a little water and boil all together. Line a plate with crust and bake. When done fill with the above mixture, beat the whites to a stiff froth, add sugar to taste, and spread over the pie. Set in oven until lightly browned.

FISH CUTLETS.

Scald one cupful of milk, cream together three tablespoonfuls of flour and one of butter, add this to the hot milk, add the yolk of an egg, half a teaspoonful of salt, a little cayenne and two cupfuls of the cold boiled fish. Mix thoroughly and turn out to cool. When cooled form into cutlets, dip in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs, and fry in deep fat.

VELVET CREAM.

Put one-half box of gelatine into one quart of cold milk. Set it on the stove, and when it boils stir in the yolks of three eggs well beaten with six tablespoons of sugar. Stir until it thickens to a custard, flavor and when cold add the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Pour into moulds.

CREAMED CAKE.

One and one-half cups sugar, three-quarters of a cup of butter, three eggs well beaten, one-half cup of milk, two and one-half cups of flour into which has been sifted two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

ONE-EGG CAKE.

One egg, one cup of sweet milk, one and one-half cups of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, three cups of flour, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one of cream tartar, put greased paper in the bottom of pan and bake twenty minutes.

LADY FINGERS.

The yolks of four eggs, four ounces of sugar, mix well, add three ounces of flour and a little salt. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, stir them into the mixture a little at a time until it is all in. Butter a shallow pan and pass the batter through a paper cone. Bake in a medium hot oven.

ELISABETH H. CLAY.

FOR YOUR SCRAP BOOK.

Choice Recipes From Many Sources and of Acknowledged Worth.

MARIE LOUISE FRITTERS.

Scald one cupful of milk and let it cool; when luke warm add one-half of a yeast cake, which has been dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of warm water. Measure one quart of sifted flour, and from it take sufficient to make a drop batter. Beat well and set aside until light. Add the remainder of the flour, four tablespoonfuls of butter, melted, six eggs, well beaten, one-half of a cupful of sugar and one-half of a cupful of finely chopped almonds. Knead for a few moments, and set away to rise. When light push down with the fingers, do this twice: when again light turn out on a floured board, roll out quite thin, and cut in circles with a two-inch cutter. Spread one-half of the circles with any firm jelly and cover with the remaining circles, pressing them lightly together. Cover with a floured cloth and let stand until light. Drop a few at a time into a kettle of hot fat, drawing the kettle aside, that they may not cook too quickly. When brown, drain and roll in powdered sugar.

PRESERVED STRAWBERRIES.

To one pound of berries use three-fourths of a pound of sugar, in layers (no water). Place in a kettle on back of the stove until the sugar is dissolved into syrup; then let come to a boil, stirring from the bottom. Spread on platters, not too thickly, and set out in the hot sun till the syrup thickens—it may take two or three days. Keep in tumblers or bowls like jelly. Strawberries done in this way retain their color and flavor.

NORMANDY CAKE.

Take a stale loaf of cake, cut off the top, and scoop out the inside, leaving the sides and bottom 1½ inches thick. Crumble one-half of the fragments into dish, add one-half a tumbler of raspberry jelly and one cupful or more (according to the size of the cake) of a rich egg custard. Fill the case with this mixture, and heap over the top with thick whipped cream slightly sweetened and flavored.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

SQUABS EN CASSEROLE.

Singe, clean and truss four squabs. In a small frying pan put four tablespoonfuls of butter, or sweet beef dripping. When very hot lay in the squabs, turning them until well colored all over. Drain and place in a casserole. (This is a round earthenware pot, with a close-fitting cover.) Add one half a cup hot water, one stalk celery broken in small pieces, four cloves, and two sprigs of parsley. Cover and put in the oven. In a saucepan put one tablespoonful of dried raw ham, one tablespoonful dried bacon, two slices onion, one sprig of parsley, one-half of a bay leaf. Cover and heat slowly until the bacon is tried out and the fat browned; add one teaspoonful of butter, and when well browned one tablespoonful of flour. Stir until all is well colored, add one and one-half cupfuls of strong stock, and stir until thick. Season to taste and simmer for half an hour. Skim and strain. When the squabs have cooked for half an hour add one-half of this sauce and cook for half an hour longer. Put the remainder of the sauce at the side of the fire, adding to it one-half of a cupful of canned mushrooms or one dozen fresh ones, broken into small pieces. When the birds are tender, as they should be at the end of an hour's cooking, take the casserole from the oven, lift out and transfer the squab to a hot dish. Strain the sauce, add to it that containing the mushrooms, and pour it over the birds.

MACARONI WITH CODFISH.

Soak one-half of a pound of codfish over night, drain, and break it into small flakes, removing any skin and bones, and steam it until tender. On a platter arrange a layer of the macaroni, then a layer of the fish; add a few slices of hard-boiled eggs, then another layer of the macaroni and the fish, and set it over a steamer while preparing the sauce. In a saucepan put one tablespoonful of butter, and one of flour, one-quarter of a teaspoonful each of salt and pepper, stir over the fire until mixed; add a cupful of milk and stir until it is smooth and thick. Pour it over the fish and macaroni, sprinkle with finely chopped parsley and serve.

STRAWBERRY JELLY.

One quart strawberries, one large cup sugar, juice of one lemon, two-thirds of a package gelatine soaked in one cup cold water, one pint boiling water; mash the berries and strain through a coarse muslin. Mix sugar and lemon juice with the soaked gelatine, pour over the boiling water, stir until clear, then strain through a flannel bag. Add the strawberry juice, strain again without squeezing the bag. Wet a mold with a cylinder in the center, pour in the jelly and set on ice to form. When serving fill the center with sweetened whipped cream.

CRUMPETS.

Melt one small tablespoonful of lard; add to it one egg and one and one-half gills milk, beat well, then add one-half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful sugar, one and one-half teaspoonfuls baking powder sifted with two and one-half gills of flour. Bake in muffin rings in a very hot oven at once for five minutes. This quantity makes six crumpets. The secret of success is quick making and quick baking.

STRAWBERRY SHERBERT.

One quart of berries, mashed; sprinkle over with one pint of sugar, add the juice of one lemon, and a half pint of water, in which has been dissolved a tablespoonful of gelatine. Freeze as you would ice cream.

BALANCED RATIONS.

The Aims and Purpose of Agricultural Colleges.

Everybody has heard of "worn out" land. Why does land become worn out? Simply because it has not been given nourishment, that is, proper food, and in adequate amounts. Land is also spoken of as "not in good heart." This condition arises from its not having had nourishment that fed all the elements of the soil. The intelligent farmer understands this and so he seeks those nutritive substances that will nourish every element of his land. The agricultural college and experiment stations are maintained primarily to supply him with information that will enable him to select natural foods for his land and cattle. To properly feed land and cattle is the basic principle of practical agriculture. The agricultural colleges, experiment stations, bureaus, and commission maintained by the nation and state governments are ever teaching the farmer that a well-balanced ration for his cows must contain such and such percentages of protein, carbo-hydrates, albuminoids, and fats, and upon the degrees of these percentages depends the practical worth of any particular food. The intelligent agriculture of today seeks above all things else a food that will nourish every element of which a cow's body is composed. The farmer knows and acts upon the knowledge that his cow to do her best must have food that will do this.

The same conditions obtain with man as with land and animals. Man becomes "worn out," ill, inharmonious and "without heart" for the lack of food that has the power to nourish all the elements in his body.

The one particular food that has the power to do all this is the shredded whole wheat biscuit, for it is a perfectly balanced ration. Wheat as taken from the field has every nutritive principle and that in approximately the correct proportions. Shredded whole wheat biscuit retains in its manufacture all these principles that go to make the perfect food.

Recipes for preparing over 250 proper food dishes, sent free to any address mentioning Good Cookery in this paper.

The Shredded Wheat Co.,
Worcester, Mass.

At the End of the Century.

"John is so absent-minded."

"What's the matter now?"

"He bought a load of hay for our automobile."

First Fair One—"I wouldn't be seen at the Newrich ball."

Second Fair One—"Oh, you're not so insignificant as that, dear."

INSURANCE Notice

AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN,

MERCHANT'S BANK.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. Job T. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made:—

Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co. of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y.	$2,080,070
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	2,301,858
Fire Association of Philadelphia	4,250,564
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford	4,700,028
Imperial Ins. Co. of London	8,727,680
Guardian Ins. Co. of London	7,855,190
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	970,429
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	902,441
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5,588,171
Queen Ins. Co. of London	7,950,238
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	6,865,167
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co. of Edinburgh	5,832,630
Northern Assurance Co. of London	5,588,676
Phenix Assurance Co. of London	7,887,175

A. S. SHERMAN,
Office Merchants' Bank.

7-2

INDUSTRIAL

Trust Company,

49 Westminster Street.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL,	$1,000,000
SURPLUS,	300,000

PARTICIPATION ACCOUNT.

Deposits on or before August 15 draw interest from August 1. Dividends August and February.

This Account offers the advantages of Savings Banks with the additional security of the capital stock of the Company.

Legal depository for Trustees, Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Assignees, Etc.

SAMUEL P. COLT, President.
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CYRUS P. BROWN, Treasurer.
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2-13

Flagg's Bargain Store,

12 FRANKLIN STREET,

OPP. P. O.

Gray Enameled Ware Prices.

10 Quart Dish Pan	55c.
2 Quart Milk or Rice Boiler	75c.
1 Quart Sauce Pans	15c.
2 Quart Sauce Pans	18c.
2½ Quart Sauce Pans	25c.
3 Quart Sauce Pans	25c.
3½ Quart Sauce Pans	30c.
1½ Quart Preserving Kettles	20c.
2 Quart Preserving Kettles	25c.
2½ Quart Preserving Kettles	30c.
1 Quart Pudding Pans	15c.
2 Quart Pudding Pans	18c.
1½ Quart Pudding Pans	20c.
3 Quart Pudding Pans	25c.
3½ Quart Pudding Pans	28c.
9 Inch Pie Plates	10c.
3 Quart Coffee Pots	60c.
2 Quart Tea Pots	50c.
5 Quart Tea Kettle	15c.
Wash Basins	20c.
Drinking Cups	10c.

The above goods are all guaranteed, and the Best Enameled Ware in the market.

Farmers & Gardeners Attention!

GARDEN SEED.

The large increase from year to year in this department has proven that the

H. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS.

are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. This talk about local grown seed not being good has been worn thread bare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted to raise seeds from, cannot be raised successfully in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to are raised here; the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better.

For sale by

Fernando Barker,

BROADWAY. NEWPORT, R. I.

Reduction in price of

COKE.

DELIVERED:

Prepared, 36 bushels for $3.50
Common, 36 bushels for $3.00

AT WORKS:

Prepared, $8.00 per 100 bushels
Common, $6.00 per 100 bushels

ORDERS LEFT AT

181 Thames Street,

receive prompt attention.

NEWPORT GAS LIGHT CO.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, July 15, 1899.

Massachusetts is to spend $500,000 on her roads this year. That sum spent in Rhode Island would make good roads all over the State.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire says, unless his constituents rise up and unanimously demand his re-election, he shall retire at the end of the term. The country can spare him. Outside of his own state the senior Senator from New Hampshire is not held in great esteem.

The President has selected two good officers from Rhode Island in the choice of Lieut. Col. Cook and Major A. A. Barker, the one to be major and the other to be captain in the 26th Volunteer Infantry. If all the other officers are as good the 26th ought to be the banner regiment.

It is reported that the men belonging to the state militia are too busy to play soldier this year, and that the holding of a week's encampment at the state's costly grounds at Quonset Point will be a farce owing to the lack of members. It will cost the state $30,000 to $40,000 just the same.

In less than a year from this time the next Presidential campaign will begin in earnest. By that time President McKinley will have been renominated by the Republicans. But the Democratic nominee no man can predict at this writing. There may perhaps be two of them, Bryan representing the silverites and Gorman the sound money Democrats.

The raising of the extra troops with which to capture Aguinaldo is not going to be a difficult matter; still if the President were disposed to send all Artemus Ward regiments, where every man was a commissioned officer the army could be raised much quicker. It is understood that there are rising ten thousand applicants for the commissioned officers' berths in these ten regiments. That is one thousand to a regiment. Just a handful of privates would complete the quota for each.

The committee on Finance of the United States senate have been hard at work for some time at Narragansett Pier perfecting a currency measure which is to be reported when Congress meets in December. Senator Platt says of the measure: "We are of the opinion that, when the bill is completed, it will be found to solve one of the most perplexing questions now to be considered in this country. Our sessions have been pleasant and profitable, and we will soon be through with our work."

The reign of the American sovereign, Lady Curzon, vicereine of India, is not all pleasure. The gayety of the court, functions has been marred by an unpleasant incident which threatens to draw the brilliant entertainments to an abrupt close. Lady Curzon's mother, Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago, desires to pose as queen dowager, and demands that all the homage paid to the vicereine be accorded equally to herself and to her other daughters, sisters of Lady Curzon. The families of the army officers and other members of Indian society object. A complete disruption is threatened, as only about six hundred white persons are at Simla.

The two New Hampshire Senators are just now having a very loving time fighting one another over the question of political assessments. Senator Chandler has got the Civil Service Commission to assemble in Concord to try his colleague, who is also the chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, who he claims violated the civil service law in the late election by levying assessments upon the Federal office holders of the State. The chief witness in the case seems to be the Postmaster of Concord, who, it appears received a circular sent out by the State Central Committee asking for contributions for campaign purposes. Said Postmaster says he wanted to contribute, but showed the circular to Chandler to see if he could do it legally. Chandler told him to seal up the letter and keep it, and now it is being brought to light by Chandler as a club with which to rap the other New Hampshire Senator. We know nothing about the merits of the case but must say that the New Hampshire senators cannot just now form a very happy family.

Why is it that every Republican Secretary of the Navy, likewise the assistant secretaries of the same party, who seem to have the most to say on the subject, tries to have the War College removed from Newport to Annapolis, while the Democratic secretaries recommend its remaining where it is now rightfully located? There is something funny about this. The War College was created here. The city gave an immensely valuable tract of land for the purpose of having it here. There is ample room at Coasters Harbor Island for both the War College and the Naval Training Station. The officers of the War College prefer to remain here to going to the dead old town of Annapolis. Newport is the centre where all the war vessels of the government congregate. There is the best harbor and anchorage here to be found on the Atlantic coast. There is, therefore, every reason why the college should remain here. If our Senators and Representatives in Congress would do their duty in this line in looking out for the interests of the city and state, it is probable that there would be no change in location.

Washington Matters.

What the President is Doing—Gubernatorial Candidates in Ohio—North Western Forest Reserves—Notes.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1899.

President McKinley has too much confidence in American and English common sense to share the fears expressed in some quarters, that the failure to agree on a boundary line between Alaska and Canada, which seems likely to result from Canada's attempt to play the grab game, will result in any break of the pleasant relations between the United States and Great Britain. He realizes that the failure to agree will be the cause of considerable irritation, and possibly of some disturbances in the disputed territory, but does not believe that it will dangerously involve the two governments.

The President is devoting much of his time to the selection of officers for the new volunteer regiment, and hopes to complete the list this week. Gov. Roosevelt spent a day and night in Washington, upon the President's invitation, for the purpose of giving his advice to the appointment of some of these officers. The present expectation is that the new regiments will all be in service by August 15, as the recruiting, which was started today, will be rapidly pushed in all sections.

Secretary Alger says that every one of the alleged interviews with him while he was in New York, several days ago, were fakes. He was not interviewed at all while there.

The latest gossip concerning the candidacy of John R. McLean, of Washington and Cincinnati, for the Ohio democratic gubernatorial nomination, which is now being openly pushed by Mr. McLean himself, says that McLean has no idea of being elected governor of Ohio, but wishes to use the State Democratic Machine and the prominence that may be acquired as a candidate to help in his fight to prevent Bryan getting the Presidential nomination again. It was first said that Mr. McLean was after second place on the Bryan ticket, but it now seems that his principal desire is that there shall be no Bryan ticket. Incidentally he will let it be known to all the democratic strikers that he is willing to put several of his millions in circulation to boost a McLean ticket. It is said that he has never forgiven Mr. Bryan for objecting to his being given second place on the ticket in '96, and that he is determined to get even if possible.

Ex-Congressman Geo. R. Davis, of Ill. has not been in politics actively for some time, but he keeps a close watch on things in his state and is regarded as an authority. Of the political outlook he said: "We elect a governor in 1900, and being a Presidential year, the republican party will have a great advantage, seeing that the state ticket will almost surely carry with the success of the National ticket. The two will go together. There is scarcely a doubt of the continuance of Illinois in the republican column."

Ex-Senator Brown and Hon. Jesse Smith, of Utah, are in Washington, trying to secure official permission for the people of northeastern Utah to pasture their sheep on the Uinter reservation, embracing 875,000 acres, which was set apart as a forestry reservation under the last Cleveland administration. Mr. Brown said on the subject: "People wonder at crime in the western country, and yet these immense reservations, covering thousands of acres, are left as regular hiding places for cutthroats and outlaws of every character. These reservations, and especially those of the far West, have practically no police protection, and it can be readily seen that if the government would permit their use for pasturing their sheep, this would give the reservation protection that it would not otherwise get." Speaking of politics Mr. Brown said that Bryanism was rapidly dying in the West and predicted that President McKinley would receive the electoral votes of Utah and Colorado.

There is neither surprise nor alarm in official circles on account of the few cases of yellow fever among our troops in Cuba. Surgeon-General Sternberg, of the army, said: "We have anticipated yellow fever among the troops and prepared for it, and never expected to get through the occupation of the island without some cases of the disease. Maj. Gen. Brooke understands the situation. He has as his chief surgeon a competent officer, and anything called for by him will be immediately sent. That there may be plenty of surgeons available, additional immune surgeons have been ordered to report to Dr. O'Reilly."

Col. Henderson received a warm welcome from his numerous Washington friends, during his stay of several days in the city. Neither his successful Speakership campaign, nor the shoving up, by newspaper writers, of his military title to "General," which seems to have been at once accepted by the public in general—Hon. Thos. J. Henderson, who represented the seventh Illinois district in the House from the 44th to the 53d Congress, was breveted Brigadier General in the Civil War, but Hon. D. B. Henderson never got higher in rank than Col. of the 46th Iowa Infantry—has made the slightest change in him. He greeted all his friends, from President McKinley down to the humblest private citizen, in the same whole-souled way that has made him one of the most popular men who ever sat in Congress, and which probably also made him sure of becoming Speaker of the House.

Speaker Reed is traveling in Europe apparently incog., for no one has heard of him since he landed on those shores. Evidently he did not go abroad for notoriety. The Boston Herald commenting on the ex-Speaker's modesty says: "Contrast his progress with that of Chauncey M. Depew, for instance. The latter not only invites being interviewed to the last moment of his leaving the wharf at home, and is heard from as soon as he reaches it on his return, but he puts himself in evidence pretty much all the time he is away. No public man of this country has gone abroad since Gen. Grant, who has figured in public life more conspicuously than Mr. Reed, and none who, by his presence and intellectual capacity, is better fitted to impress foreign peoples, but he travels as a private citizen, and avoids opportunities for personal display. There are different methods of obtaining enjoyment among public men, and Mr. Reed appears to find his in modesty and self-effacement, yet the nation would have been prouder of him in some public appearance than of others who have sought rather than shrunk from the opportunity."

What's in a Name?

In the new premium list gotten out by the State Agricultural Society we notice among the patronesses the name of Mrs. Melville W. Bull. We always knew that our genial Congressman was a shrewd and careful man, but we did not know that he was shrewd enough to take unto himself a wife without any of his home constituents finding it out, at the same time changing his name, for we notice that Hon. Melville W. Bull figures as one of the vice presidents of said society.

The family of A. C. Titus is spending a month at Martha's Vineyard where they have taken a cottage.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY. 1899.	STANDARD TIME							
	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn		Eve	
15 Sat	4 11	7 30	11	1	12	11	12 51
16 Sun	4 12	7 29	11	31	1	05	1 15
17 Mon	4 13	7 29	morn		2	12	2 15
18 Tues	4 13	7 28	0	13	3	19	3 42
19 Wed	4 14	7 27	1	1	4	20	4 39
20 Thurs	4 15	7 27	11	50	5	11	5 32
21 Fri	4 16	7 26	3	5	6	00	6 25

New Moon 7th day, 9h. 31m. evening
First Quarter 15th day, 6h. 50 m., evening.
Full Moon 22d, 1h. 41m., evening.
Last Quarter 29th, 7h. 42m., morning

A. O'D. Taylor.

Two Places for Rent in Middletown.

1st—A well furnished house of 10 rooms, rear Easton's Pond, well suited for boarders, 10 minutes from Bathing Beach. A good opportunity for summer; will rent cheap. $700.

2d—An unfurnished house of 10 rooms on East road, modern accommodations, near electric line and close to Southwick's Grove, very cheap, $350 for summer or year.

Head office, 124 Bellevue avenue, Newport.
Branch office, Narragansett Ave., Jamestown.

Births.

A daughter born Sunday, July 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Sweeney.

Marriages.

In Providence, 6th inst., by Rev. Austin Dowling, Nicholas H. A. Champlin of this city, to Helen T. Needham of Providence.

In Little Compton, 5th inst., William J. Hayber of Cambridge, to Miss May L. Peckham of Little Compton.

Deaths.

In this city, 11th inst., Annie, wife of John W. Carlisle, aged 30 years.

In this city, 9th inst., at the residence of her parents, 617 Thames street, Abby Theresa, daughter of Dennis and Mary Murphy.

Entered into rest, in this city, 9th inst., Harry G. Sharp, aged 00 years.

In this city, 8th inst., Archibald, adopted child of Mrs. Anna Williams, aged 6 years.

In this city, 12th inst., Rebecca A., widow of Samuel J. Spooner.

In this city, 14th inst., William T. Lawton, in his 67th year.

At Greenfield, Middletown, 8th inst., Dr. Nathaniel Greene, aged 90 years, 15 days.

In Jamestown, 8th inst., Mary Ann, wife of Gordon D. Oxx, aged 62 years.

In Jamestown, 12th inst., Gordon D. Oxx, in the 83d year of his age.

In Hartford, Conn., 8th inst., Annie Brown wife of Eaton C. Kelly.

In Stamford, Conn., Captain S. A. Gardner, formerly of this city.

At Richfield Springs, 8th inst., Annie S. Bailey, daughter of the late Joseph I. Bailey, of this city.

In Tiverton, Stafford road, 6th inst., Louisa M., daughter of Charles D. and Joanna M. Estes, aged 17 years.

In Providence, 10th inst., Elizabeth, widow of Robert Taylor; 9th, Emma, widow of Adin Ballou Brown, M.

In Pontiac, 10th inst., George O'Kane, in his 63d year.

In Fall River, 7th inst., Jane, widow of William Hunter, aged 80 years.

In Fall River, 8th inst., Andrew Smith, aged 11 years.

In Fall River, 10th inst., William E., son of Catherine and the late John Holliban, aged 32 years.

In Fall River, 11th inst., Delia, daughter of George and Mary Kerr aged 22 years.

In Fall River, 12th inst., William J. Mansfield, aged 38 years.

In Fall River, 11th inst., Margaret, wife of Michael Reagan and daughter of Joanna and the late John Marr, aged 25 years.

Country Summer Place,

Or all the year around home, situated on Taggart's Lane, Middletown, East side, is now in my hands for sale. It comprises an 8-room cottage, good stable and poultry yards. All in excellent order, and an acre or more of land. The view from here is charming, and this is an opportunity seldom offered for one to get a quiet suburban home for a reasonable price.

SIMEON HAZARD.

SOLE AGENT, 91 BROADWAY
NEWPORT, R. I.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and ... the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Location of Troops.

Uncle Sam will in a few months have a hundred thousand men available for service in the Philippines or elsewhere. The regiments now in the service, or to be recruited, are now located as follows:

Infantry—First, Pinar del Rio, Cuba: 2d, Cuba, headquarters, Cienfuegos; 3d, Manila; 4th, Manila; 5th, Cuba, headquarters Santiago; 6th, Manila; 7th, Department of lakes, headquarters at Fort Wayne, companies E, F, and L under orders for service in Alaska; 8th, Havana; 9th, Manila; 10th, Cuba, headquarters Manzanzas; 11th, Porto Rico, headquarters San Juan; 12th, and 13th, and 14th, Manila; 15th, Cuba, headquarters, Puerto Principe; 16th, 17th, and 18th, Manila; 19th, leave for Manila July 20; 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23d Manila; 24th, eight companies Manila, Company L Fort Wrangle Alaska, companies D B and M in West; 25th, eight companies at Manila, companies A, D, C and G in West.

United States Volunteers, to be recruited—Twenty-sixth, Plattsburg barracks, N. Y.; 27th and 28th, Camp Meade, Pa.; 29th, Fort McPherson, Ga.; 30th, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 31st, Fort Thomas, Ky.; 32d, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 33d, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 34th, Fort Logan, Col.; 35th, Vancouver barracks, Wash.; 36th and 37th now being organized in Manila.

Cavalry—1st in West, headquarters Fort Meade S. D.; 2d, Cuba, headquarters Santa Clara; 3d, headquarters Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; troops B and L, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; G and K Jefferson barracks, Missouri; A D M and H Fort Meyer, Va.; 4th, four troops at Manila, others en route; 5th, Porto Rico, headquarters Mayaguez; 6th in West, headquarters Fort Riley, Kan.; 7th, Cuba, headquarters Havana; 8th, Cuba, headquarters Puerto Principe; 9th, in West, headquarters Fort Grant, Ariz.; 10th, Cuba, headquarters Manzanillo.

Artillery—First, in south, headquarters Sullivan's Island, S. C.; light battery F in Manila; 2d, Cuba, headquarters Havana; 3d, Pacific coast, headquarters Angel Island, Cal.; batteries C H K and L in Manila; 4th in South and East, headquarters Fort Monroe, Va.; light battery F in Manila; 5th, in East, headquarters Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; light battery F in Manila; 6th in Manila, batteries A I K and M at Honolu; 7th, in East, headquarters at Fort Adams, R. I.

Where the Breezes Blow.

Indications Point to a Big Season at the Eastern Seashore Resorts.

There is no "seashore scare" this year, unless on the part of those who have reason to fear that they will not have an opportunity of enjoying ocean's breezes, in common with the thousands who are already flocking toward the New England beaches.

This year, the famous "scare", like the Spanish fleet itself, is no more, and the problem will soon be how to accommodate all that are desirous of spending a few weeks, or days, in the soothing and restful company of old Neptune.

As usual, the great trend of seashore travel is toward the bracing and beautiful region along the shores of the Gulf of Maine, reached by way of the Boston & Maine railroad. The movement has already begun, as well it might, considering the early advent of the heated term; and it begins to look like one of the biggest seasons the seashore resorts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine have ever experienced.

It would be difficult to add anything to what has already been said about the superb attractions which these cool and wind-kissed resorts have for the overworked or the invalid. Those who would like to read up on this timely and enticing topic are advised to send a 2 cent stamp to the General Passenger Department of the Boston & Maine railroad, Boston, for a copy of the illustrated booklet, "All Along Shore," which contains a condensed description of the whole region.

Marshall Woods of Providence, father of ex-State senator John Carter Brown Woods died in London on Thursday. Dr. Woods was for many years treasurer of Brown University.

The North Atlantic squadron has arrived at Portland and will sail for Newport in a day or two.

Miss Lockheart's LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM.

(LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 67,104)

"I cannot express my gratitude to you for the good that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I have taken five bottles of the Compound and two boxes of Liver Pills and feel better in every respect. I had suffered for years with dropsy; the veins in my limbs burst, caused from the pressure of the water. I had the worst kind of kidney trouble, fainting spells, and I could not stand long at a time. I also had female weakness and the doctor said there was a tumor in my left side. The pains I had to stand were something dreadful. A friend handed me a little book of yours, so I got your medicine and it has saved my life. I felt better from the first bottle. The bloating and the tumors have all gone and I do not suffer any pain. I am still using the Vegetable Compound and hope others may find relief as I have done from its use."—MISS N. J. LOCKHEART, BOX 16, ELIZABETH, PA.

Only the women who have suffered with female troubles can fully appreciate the gratitude of those who have been restored to health.

Mrs. Pinkham responds quickly and without charge to all letters from suffering women. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Newport Bicycle Agency,

158 THAMES STREET.

Stearns, Crescent and Pierce Bicycles.

BICYCLE SUPPLIES. GOLF SUPPLIES.

EDWARD GRIFFITH, PROPRIETOR.

What $12 Will Buy!

The above named price is marked on several hundred very swell, very pretty, very excellent suits.

The fabrics are pure wool fabrics in fancy patterned colorings as well as plain black and blue, shapes of coats are double as well as single breasted, and the entire appearance and serviceability of these suits are equal to any which you may have made to measure at $20.

There is a reason why we sell these suits at so low a price, but it concerns you not, as it has no bearing at all on quality or price.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A FINE LINE OF

Ladies' and Children's Hats AT THE Lowest Prices.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

SAILORS

and other desirable outing styles.

SAMPSON IS HERE!

Honor him by wearing one of those

HAT BANDS.

of the popular ships in the U. S. Navy to be had at

SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment.

143 THAMES STREET.

The Leading House.

MASSACRE MEANT.

Bishop Thurburn Sums Up Philippine Situation.

Says United States Is Bound to Assert Its Authority There.

Declares It Is Our Duty to Participate in Inevitable Division of China.

Cincinnati, July 14.—Bishop Thoburn of the Methodist Episcopal church, who has spent 40 years as a missionary, mostly in India, is here with his family, some of whom are in ill health. The Bishop spent some time in Manila in March last and was an intelligent observer of events. He says there is no doubt that the outbreak between the Americans and Filipinos was intended by Filipino leaders to include a general massacre in the city of Manila. He cited in proof of this the testimony of two Filipino servants who were summoned to service in the army by Aguinaldo, and who dared not disobey, but who warned their American employers to keep within doors that night, as orders had been given to kill all Europeans found on the streets. Another evidence was the finding of 5000 new knives stored in a Catholic church. Only the splendid discipline of the American troops prevented the massacre in Manila.

The bishop was in London when the news of Dewey's victory came. It was universally understood there, he said, that it meant the permanent possession of the Philippines by the United States. Asked why Dewey did not leave Manila after the victory, he said the shortsightedness of the United States government made it impossible. Dewey had not coal enough to carry him to the nearest American coaling station, and he was bound to take Manila in self-defense. The whole history of the present Philippine situation showed such a natural and logical and even inevitable course of events that the United States is bound to assert its authority there. Anarchy and assassination, he declares, would follow the withdrawal of the United States forces. The only trouble lies in the Luzon island. All the other islands are peaceful. The bishop thinks the proper policy of the United States is to enlist the men of the other islands, who are the natural enemies of the inhabitants of Luzon, to fight Aguinaldo's army. Officered by Americans they would quickly dispose of the few men that Aguinaldo can muster.

Viewing the situation in the far east, from the standpoint of a missionary of 40 years in that part of the world the bishop was impressed with the fact that it was the duty of the United States, forced upon it by the circumstances of the Spanish war, to hold the Philippines and to preserve order and extend civilized government in that vast region. Moreover, in the interest of morality and Christianity, he hoped for the dissolution of the Chinese empire, which he characterized as the most helpless government on earth. In that event Russia should have a portion, giving it an available Pacific port. England, though favoring the integrity of the Chinese empire, already has in mind the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang as its share. The United States should have its portion of the coast opposite the Philippines. Such a division of China would bring untold blessings to the people of that empire, and would advance the civilization of the whole world.

The bishop declines to discuss the subject from the standpoint of American politics, but he says he cannot imagine why the United States should shrink from giving up her exclusive policy and hesitate to take her place among the nations when the duty is so manifestly thrust upon her. If China falls to pieces, as nearly all well informed people believe it will, it would be unwise, if not morally wrong, to concede that the European nations have a right to settle the destiny of that great empire without any reference to America. The United States must inevitably become the dominating naval power of the Pacific ocean, and if such a future is in store for her, she certainly ought to hold an important section of the coast line of eastern Asia.

General Wheeler Was Misquoted.

Grand Island, Neb., July 14.—General Joseph Wheeler passed through this city yesterday and made the following statement, asking that the correction be made through the press: "I was incorrectly reported in Chicago as to the Philippine insurgent army. In answer to a direct question, I stated that I did not know the strength of Aguinaldo's forces, and that the published reports of our officers in Manila did not state them. I desire to state that no doubt these officers and officials in Washington are well informed, but I have never had a conversation with any official in Washington on the subject and am quite ignorant as to the extent of their information."

Death of Grand Duke George.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—The Grand Duke George, brother of the czar, is dead. Prince George was born in 1871. In the beginning of 1891 he accompanied his elder brother, the then czarowitz, now Czar Nicholas, on a tour around the world as commander of a Russian ironclad. When in Indian waters Grand Duke George fell from the maintop of his ship to the deck and injured his spine. He appeared at first to be suffering from fever, but the malady subsequently proved to be consumption—an affliction hereditary in the Romanoff family. The disease was not arrested, and the illustrious patient became very weak and greatly emaciated. The czarowitz was the late czar's favorite son, and it is said that Alexander III's fatal illness was aggravated by the personal solicitude he displayed about the grand duke's comfort and health.

Former Treasurer of Worcester Missing.

Worcester, Mass., July 14.—William C. Barton, who was treasurer of the city of Worcester for over 25 years, retiring last January, left his home Tuesday morning, saying he was going for a short walk, and has not since returned. He is 75 years old, and has not been in good health for some time. His mind has been affected, and it is supposed he wandered away while in a state of mental aberration.

Won't Tell How He Was Shot.

Haverhill, Mass., July 14.—An unknown man was found lying beside the road in Rosemont, a suburb of the city, with two bullet wounds in his head. He was removed to the city hospital, and, although conscious, absolutely refused to give his name or to tell how he received the wounds. It is believed that he will recover.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

SUNDAY, JULY 9.

Harriman defeats Douglas for the amateur golf championship——Columbia beats Defender 3m. 12s. in the Larchmont race——Hope of modus vivendi on Alaskan question not abandoned by the state department——Insular commission says our new islands are not part of United States territory——Safe in Wiscasset (Me.) postoffice resists attempts of burglars to blow it open——Rumors that Prince Herbert Bismarck will have a high office——Volta electrical exhibition at Como, Italy, burned——Great crowds of Americans in London; steamships overtaxed——Big universal peace meeting held by Christian Endeavorers——Felix P. Canfield, who killed his young wife at Boston, given a life sentence——Will of the late Robert C. Billings of Boston, which provides for public gifts aggregating $1,600,000, admitted to probate——Obsequies of Robert Bonner marked by the utmost simplicity——War against "cure-by-faith" healers to be carried to New York legislature.

MONDAY, JULY 10.

Majority rule to prevail in consular commission's administration of Samoan islands——Probability that Mrs. Maybrick will have to remain in prison——Proposed combination of Latin-American coffee growers——American enterprise and "hustle" already proving a powerful factor in trade of the Philippines——New Haven road freight handlers want more pay——Big tailors' strike impending in New York city——Mayor Jones of Toledo willing to run for governor of Ohio——Innocent negro killed in a negro hunt in Georgia——"Jack the Spanker" makes his appearance in Newton, Mass——Pawtucket, R. I., man dies from heart failure while quarrelling with his wife——Governor Tyler of Virginia a candidate for the national senate——Thomas Kenney, sexton of St. James' church, Boston, drowned——Tampa cigar manufacturers lock out Cuban cigarmakers——Hotel, restaurant and bakery on Asbury Grove, Mass., campmeeting grounds burned.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

Steamer Portia of the Red Star line wrecked off Sambro island, 14 miles southwest of Halifax; passengers and crew saved——Ex-Secretary of State John Sherman very seriously ill——Thousands visit warships at Portsmouth, N. H——Resignation of Secretary Alger from the cabinet seems inevitable; is being ignored in all army appointments——Lasker wins first prize in the London chess tournament——Sadducee, the unbeaten 2-year-old, wins another race at Brighton Beach——Solly Smith and Frank Patterson fight 25 rounds to a draw at New York——McKinley managers to fight for maintenance of gold standard in platform of national convention——Captain Watkins makes his report on the loss of the steamship Paris, and the New York steamboat inspectors suspend him for two years——Industrial Trust company appointed guardian of Amos D. Palmer, who is in an insane asylum in Providence——Treasurer of Granite cotton mills at Fall River, Mass., denies his corporation has granted firemen's demands——Steamer Norseman badly damaged by fire while anchored in Boston harbor——Mayor Quincy says that he will not be a candidate for mayor of Boston again this fall——Richard Metcalf, a railway mail clerk, attempted suicide by shooting at Boston——Social science college to be established as a result of the Buffalo conference——Important strike of gold at Twin Lakes, Col——New Bedford whalers reported in the Japan sea with good fares on board——Reciprocity treaty made between the United States and Jamaica——Deputy sheriff of Montpelier, Vt., charged with extortion and held for the grand jury——Whitney syndicate said to control all compressed-air motive-power appliances——New tunnel company formed to construct roadway to connect Brooklyn and Jersey City——Shoe machinery concerns outside the United States company agree upon a consolidation of their interests——Object of the alliance between New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads said to be to prevent rate cutting by other trunk lines——Liberians would like that country annexed to the United States——Rich Spaniard seized by Cuban bandits and held for $8000 ransom——Lieutenant Frank C. Boles, Sixth infantry, appointed aide on General Wheeler's staff——Government to be asked to appropriate money for farming implements for Peuto Principe——United States government declines to arbitrate Austria's claim for damages arising from the Hazelton riot——Three cases of plague reported in Alexandria——Zola refuses to write or lecture about the Dreyfus case——Good feeling for this country prevails in Russia; great opportunities for American trade——General Giletta di San Guiseppe, an Italian spy, to be pardoned by the French government.

self well until the sixth, when he gave

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

Police and troops to be kept out of disputed Alaskan territory——General Wheeler starts from Washington for the Philippines——The treasury gold reserve nearing the $250,000,000 mark——Stranded American line steamer Paris now clear of the rocks——Belief that the president will recommend to congress that the army be raised to 100,000——Pacing stallion John R. Gentry goes a mile in 2:02¾ at Detroit——George Dixon whips Tommy White in a 20-round fight in Denver——One more case of smallpox reported at Boston——Bicyclists will not be allowed to push their wheels along the public sidewalks of Boston——Instruction in swimming is to be given daily hereafter at the various bathing places at Boston——Atlantics win the Brooklyn trophy in the big Chicago whist tournament——Crane Lumber company of Cincinnati buys $1,000,000 worth of timber in West Virginia——The whisky trust acquires the Gibson distillery operated by Moore & Sinott, near Pittsburg——Investigation of charges against Senator J. H. Gallinger for alleged violation of the civil service law begun at Concord, N. H——Generally acknowledged collapse of the American Hide and Leather company leads the upper leather tanners to take steps for a more [illegible] more conservative [illegible]——General Brooke to remain military governor of Cuba——Secretary Alger again denies that he has resigned from the cabinet——Fifty thousand breeding cattle to be admitted free of duty to Cuba——White House overrun with applicants for army commissions——President sends a message of condolence to the czar on the death of Prince George——Mayor of Bayamo, Cuba, compels low prices for food——Official denial of the story that Canadian forces had been ordered to the disputed territory in Alaska——Shipping of Porto Rico and the Philippines given privileges and protection of the American flag——Government of Queensland offers troops for South African service——Severe outbreak of yellow fever at Panama, but Colon exempt——Berlin paper admits that America has produced armor plate as good as Krupp's——Combine of 10 Canadian paper pulp mills, capitalized at $10,000,000, under way——Crisis in affairs of Central American republic; United States may be asked to interfere——Deroulede, Castellane and Guerin protest against charges of complicity in a Royalist plot——Austria surprised that United States will not arbitrate Hazleton claims in view of latter's position at The Hague.

THURSDAY, JULY 13.

The lie passed between Senators Gallinger and Chandler at the hearing at Concord, N. H——Malden to be annexed to Boston postal system by next April——Industrial commission's sub-committee to look into trusts during its visit to New England——Colonel A. E. Bates appointed to succeed General Carey as paymaster general of the army——Harvard and Yale athletic teams begin training in England——"Major" Taylor wins two national circuit bicycle races at Janesville, Wis——William H. Peake, the original Swiss bell ringer, dead——Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen visits the Charlestown navy yard——Texas flood losses now placed at more than $25,000,000; appeal to the public for relief——Copper production of the United States for 1898 the largest ever reported——Mayor Quincy vetoes the order imposing restrictions upon the use of automobiles in Boston streets——John W. and Joseph E. Seery rearrested at Dedham, Mass., charged with the murder of their mother, July 3——Putnam, Conn., mother drowns herself and child——Molineux case not to be presented to the grand jury until late in August——Stanley Electric Manufacturing company of Pittsfield, Mass., absorbed by the Sprague Electric company of New York——General Wood establishes absolute quarantine at Santiago——Currency convention to be held in October at Richmond——Cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, arrives at Suez——General Alger makes a formal statement to the effect that he will not leave the cabinet——Copy of first folio of Shakespeare sold for $5500 in London——Attempt to kill ex-King Milan said to be part of a conspiracy to overthrow the government——British trade returns show a falling off in imports the past month, as compared with the preceding one.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

Kentucky Republicans nominate Attorney General W. S. Taylor for governor and John Marshall of Louisville for lieutenant governor——Report that the naval war college at Newport, R. I., was to be removed to Annapolis untrue——Disappearance of former City treasurer William S. Barton of Worcester, Mass——London paper publishes a rumor that the Shamrock has a hollow keel, in which her cable is stowed——Attorney General Oren of Michigan declares sugar bounty law enacted in 1897 is unconstitutional——Young People's Christian union convention at Lynn is attended by over 800 delegates——Railroad commissioners authorized the Boston Terminal company to issue $1,500,000 of bonds——Indianapolis News sold for $936,000——Ex-Auditor Learned of Pittsfield, Mass., indicted——Klondike to have a rich exhibit at Paris——Girl killed by lightning while at church at Weissport, Pa——Senator Chandler to push the Gallinger matter at Washington——Miners' strike in central district ended; 10,000 men get an advance——Ex-Senator White bitterly attacks the trusts in a Baltimore court——New law in New York state permits bicycle riding on sidewalks——Alabama anti-imperialists want Wheeler's seat in congress declared vacant——Attorney General Taylor nominated for governor of Kentucky by Republicans——Ohio congressional candidate proposes that nomination be sold to the highest bidder——Indications point to a good sugarcane crop in Cuba——United States silver coins may be made larger in order to stop counterfeiting——Five hundred insurgents driven from intrenchments at Mantilupa by 135 Americans——State department anxiously watching developments in Guatemala; additional naval force may be sent——Transport from the Philippines brings report that volunteers are greatly debilitated by their three months' campaign——Nova Scotia loan subscribed for nearly twice over in London——Germany to be neutral in case Great Britain attacks the Transvaal.

She washes her delicate laces
With Ivory Soap suds, soft and warm;
The frailest in bottles she places
And shakes them — it cannot do harm.
If thoroughly rinsed with clear water,
They're wholly uninjured when dry
Because, as experience has taught her,
Ivory Soap has no free alkali.

The vegetable oils of which Ivory Soap is made fit it for many special uses for which other soaps are unsafe or unsatisfactory.

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UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Shipping of Porto Rico and Philippines Given Its Privileges and Protection.

Washington, July 14.—Privileges and protection of the American flag to the shipping of Porto Rico and the Philippines has been extended by order of the president. All ships owned by residents of these islands at the time of the exchange of the ratification of treaties are included in the order.

The order of the president, issued through the war department, directs officers of customs in Porto Rico and the Philippines to issue certificates of protection to vessels of those islands. These certificates entitle the vessels to which they are issued to the protection of the flag of the United States on the high seas and all ports under the following conditions:

First, the vessel must be owned by a citizen of the United States residing in Porto Rico or the Philippines.

Second, natives of the islands may be given certificates for their vessels upon their taking the oath of allegiance.

Third, if a resident of the islands named was a subject of Spain prior to April 11, 1899, and has abjured his allegiance to the crown of Spain, and has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, he, too, shall be entitled to a certificate of protection.

The president's order further provides that the master and the watch officers of a vessel to which a certificate of protection is issued must also be citizens of the United States. In lieu of that they must take the oath of allegiance. It is, however, discretionary with the general commanding the forces of the United States in the several islands named as to whether these special provisions shall be waived in whole or in part.

The certificate of protection entitles the vessel to the same privileges and subjects it to the same disabilities as are prescribed in article xx of the consular regulations of 1896 for American or foreign built vessels transferred abroad to citizens of the United States.

The form and manner of the issue of certificates are, according to the president's order, to be prescribed by the secretary of war.

Died After Rescuing Sister.

Nantasket, Mass., July 14.—Mary B. Kemper, aged 16, rescued her younger sister from drowning while in bathing Tuesday, but the task was so exhausting that she fell dead in the water while trying to reach the beach. The younger sister had been carried beyond her depth, and as Mary was a good swimmer she went after her and dragged her out of danger. As the rescued sister reached safety she looked behind and saw Mary fall, strength having given out completely. Physicians attributed death to heart trouble, brought on by the exciting moment of the rescue. The girls belonged in Butte, Mont., and the family are now on the way east to spend the summer at the seashore.

Again Before the Grand Jury.

New York, July 14.—Positive confirmation was given last night by Lawyers Weeks and Battle to the rumor that the case of Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, had been presented yesterday to the grand jury of New York county. It is understood that the grand jury decided not to wait to suit the convenience of the district attorney's office and summoned the witnesses on disputed handwriting engaged both on the side of the prosecution and defense. The proceedings were secret and will be continued today.

A Wife Beater's Awful Work.

Fall River, Mass., July 14.—While in a drunken frenzy, Martin Herron, 25 years old, so severely beat his wife that it is feared she will die from the effects of her wounds. The house was in disorder, while on the floor lay the victim of the man's fury, bleeding freely from her wounds, with the bed soaked and the walls spattered with her blood. There were four children in the house at the time. Herron has been arrested before, and left jail only two weeks ago, after serving a term for wife-beating. At the police station he admitted that he tried to kill his wife with a flatiron.

Requisition For Alleged Bigamist.

Augusta, Me., July 14.—Governor Powers has granted a requisition upon the governor of California for the surrender of Dr. Walter B. Gwynne of Fall River, Mass., on the charge of bigamy, alleged to have been committed in Dover, Me. Eva M. Lake of Fall River was sent to Corinth by her father, Edward Lake of Fall River, to separate her from Gwynne. Gwynne came to Maine and married the girl, after which they went to California. Gwynne had a nisi divorce, and it is alleged he committed bigamy by the second marriage.

Charges Not Substantiated.

Washington, July 14.—The pension committee of the G. A. R. finished its work here yesterday by a call at the White House, where the committee spent some time in conference with the president. Later they made a final visit to the pension bureau, where they examined about 30 cases as the result of published reports and other complaints. After eight or 10 had been examined and the committee had agreed with the decisions made it was decided useless to proceed further along that line.

BUSINESS ABOVE THE AVERAGE.

Bradstreet's Estimates Point to Unprecedented Totals and Enormous Gains For the Year.

Holiday observances and semi-annual stock takings have worked toward quiet in general trade and industry, but trade advices point to rather more than the average business being done. Additional results of the season's work brought to light are fully as favorable as those indicated in Bradstreet's report last week.

Bank clearings' returns fully bear out estimates given last week, pointing to unprecedented totals and enormous gains while Bradstreet's report as to prices point to a steady strengthening of quotations of staples and exceptionally few decreases in prices registered in June. All indications favor a total of export trade little below that of last year's phenomenal total. Preliminary reports as to railroad gross earnings indicate exceptionally good showings for the month and the half-yearly period, the gains being the heaviest reported this year.

Exceptionally promising conditions present themselves in most lines of trade. Distributive business on seasonable account is naturally on a small scale, but orders for fall delivery are reported particularly liberal, and making favorable comparisons with last year. In the iron trade the strength of prices and demand is still the most notable feature.

The industrial situation is slightly easier, mainly owing to the increasing likelihood of a compromise between the tin-plate makers and their employers.

Prices of the better grades of woolen goods have advanced on active demand from dealers and manufacturers, and in sympathy with the advances at London. The manufactured product is strong, and the new season opens well. Cotton has strengthened considerably, owing to very heavy rains culminating in disastrous floods in Texas.

Among the industries which report a more cheerful outlook than for some time past is that of anthracite coal.

Rather more strength is noted in lumber at many markets east and west, and the same is true of leather, particularly calfskin, for which it is understood the government is in the market for considerable quantities. Sugar has sympathized with tendencies of foreign markets, in which speculative activity has figured conspicuously.

Unprecedentedly large disbursements on dividend and interest account unquestionably figure in the heavy volume of clearings this week, the aggregate being $1,651,146,337, an increase of nearly 1 percent over those of last week, a gain of 34 percent over those of one year ago and 51 percent over 1897.

Business failures for the week number 136, against 241 in this week a year ago and 213 in 1897.

CLIMATE AND CROPS.

Drought Is Now a Thing of the Past, but Hay Crop Will Be Very Short.

Following is a statement of the weather and crop conditions of New England, compiled from the reports of weather bureau correspondents throughout the section, for the week ending July 10:

The week has averaged very warm, with frequent showers and thunder storms during the latter half. The weekly mean temperature for the entire district, as recorded at weather bureau stations, was 70 degrees, or 5 degrees above the mean of the previous week. The heat has been steady, and on some days intense, and the general condition of the week sultry. The night temperatures have been high, hardly falling below 70 degrees in the southern sections.

The precipitation has been large in amount in about all portions of the district. Most of it occurred in the form of local showers and thunder storms during the latter part of the week.

The majority of correspondents consider that the past week has been favorable for planted crops, and many are of the opinion that it has been the best week of the season. The ground is in generally fine condition for all classes of crops. The abundant rains have been of large benefit, especially in those few sections where the drought was still in force at the close of the previous week. The interior portions of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine have been especially favored. It can be safely said that the drought is now something of the past, although its detrimental effects are apparent in the shape of a shortened hay crop. The fore part of the week gave good haying weather, and much was accomplished. Not much was done in the latter part of the week, owing to the frequent showers, but grass has made a large gain both in quantity and quality. Pastures have improved. Tempests, attended by hail, have caused some damage, locally.

Haying has begun in Maine to a limited extent. The coming week will witness active operations in that state. Haying is well under way in New Hampshire and Vermont, except temporarily suspended during the showery period. On low meadows in the eastern counties of Massachusetts a full crop is reported. Mown fields are starting well and there is abundant promise of a fine second crop.

Reports on corn are very satisfactory for the district as a whole. Oats have improved greatly, except early sowed on dry lands. Buckwheat progresses finely. Rye is being harvested in the southern section in good shape.

Grapes have set enormously and look as well as could be desired. Apples continue promising in Rhode Island, especially early varieties. Elsewhere there is little improvement in this fruit. Raspberries, blackberries and blueberries show lack of moisture in most northern sections. Small fruits are generally ripening a full crop in southern districts. Peaches, pears and plums are scanty.

Much complaint is made of the ravages of potato bugs. First planted potatoes are in market in Rhode Island. The late crop is making good growth throughout the entire section, generally speaking. Tomatoes are doing well; peas and beans have not yielded as well as usual in the south, but are good in the north. Garden stuff has developed a fine growth.

Not Entitled to Credence.

Boston, July 14.—A bottle was picked up on Singing Beach, Manchester, containing a card, which, if the writer is to be believed, was thrown overboard from the steamer Portland, before she went down in the memorable November gale. The card had on one side of it the name William Brattin, printed in old English script, and it was apparently the work of an amateur printer. Under the name was written in lead pencil, "Sailor on S. S. Portland." On the reverse side was the message, "Ship is sinking. All will be drowned. Goodby." The card was brought to this city, but Agent Williams of the line said that he knew no such man on the boat.

What God and the angels do not understand about human nature is known only to the women.

THE BROWN STONE

"Diamond Medal" Flour,

(A little more kneading and you will have the whitest and sweetest brea[d] possible to make, besides having a flour the most productive in the world.)

Every Barrel Sold on Trial.

Elgin Creamery Butter, the best,
Beans, N. Y. State,
A most remarkable good Tea, Formosa or English breakfast,
Baker's Breakfast Cocoa,
Van Houten's Cocoa,
California Prunes,
Raisins, Loose Muscatel,
An elegant rich, sweet Wine, Port or Sherry,

Beadleston & Woerz "Imperial" Malt Beer,

P. H. HORGAN,

TELEPHONE. 224 THAMES STREET.

Bicycle Repairing.

I Have Opened a

BICYCLE REPAIRING SHOP

ON WEST BROADWAY,

AT THE REAR OF S. S. THOMPSON'S STORE, AND AM PREPARED TO DO ANY KIND OF BICYCLE REPAIRING AT REASONABLE RATES.

ORDERS LEFT AT S. S. THOMPSON'S STORE WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LUTHER C. NEFF.

Newport Illuminating Company,

Electric Light, Electric Power,
Electric Supplies,
Incandescent and Arc Lamp
Electric Motors, Electric Fans,
Fixtures and Shades.

Residences, stores and offices wired for and lighted by

Incandescent Electric Light at lowest rates.

NEWPORT ILLUMINATING COMPANY,

449 to 455 THAMES STREET.

Office of the Probate Clerk of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, June 27th, A. D. 1899.

REBECCA WRIGHT having this day filed in this office a petition in writing to the Court of Probate of said Newport, representing that

RICHARD R. WRIGHT,

at the time of his death was an inhabitant of Newport, that he died at said Newport on the 19th day of June A. D. 1899, leaving a last will and testament and praying that said will presented therewith may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to her the executrix named therein and said petitioner having applied to me to give notice thereof by advertising in the *Newport Mercury*.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that said petition will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday the 17th day of July A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

7-1

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator on the Estate of ELLEN A. SMITH late of said Newport, deceased and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

WILLIAM M. SMITH, Administrator.

Newport, R. I., July 1, 1899.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administratrix on the Estate of JAMES H. FINKEL, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to her or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

CATHERINE E. FINKEL, Administratrix.

Newport, R. I., July 1, 1899.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I. June 19, A. D. 1899.

ROBERT G. WYATT presents to this Court his petition, in writing, praying that he may be appointed Administrator on the estate of his former wife,

NELLIE A. WYATT,

late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday the seventeenth day of July next, A. D. 1899, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

6-24

For Sale.

A LOT OF NEW

Piano Boxes

PRICE $2.50 EACH.

Barney's Music Store,

154 Thames Street.

Papa—"By the way, who is the lady that bowed to us as we left the carriage?"

Dorothy—"The one with the black silk skirt, the rose petticoat, plaid silk waist, purple collarette with silver clasp, tan coat, black hat with purple tips, carrying a silver-trimmed cardcase?"

Papa—"Yes."

Dorothy—"I don't know; I just caught a glimpse of her."—London Truth.

VACUUM Oil Company.

PERFECT LUBRICATION

45 Purchase St.

4-15-6m BOSTON.

Anchor Guards!

Can't shake them off. Can be fitted to any Eyeglass, in

GOLD, ALUMINICO and GOLD FILLED.

EYEGLASSES and SPECTACLES of all descriptions.

H. A. HEATH & CO.

162 THAMES STREET.

Eyes examined free of charge by a Graduate Optician. Oculists' Prescriptions filled.

TO INTRODUCE

The Different Brands of Whiskey

I will sell for one week only

A 7 Year Old Philadelphia Club Whiskey (full quart bottle) former price $1.25, for $1.00 per bottle.

Elm Hill 5 year old, full quart, sells everywhere for $1.25 my price $1.00 per bottle.

Lucky Mystic full quart, 10 year old, always sold for $1.50, my price $1.25.

American Malt full quart, guaranteed equal to the Canadian Malt, at $1.50, my price $1.25.

Guckenheimer, Tuxedo, Belle of Jefferson, Mt. Vernon and all kinds of Liquors and Wines in bulk at wholesale prices.

LOUIS EHRHARDT, JR.

271 THAMES STREET.

TELEPHONE.

National Bank of Rhode Island

OF NEWPORT, R. I., JUNE 29, 1899.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after July 1, 1899.

7-1 T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.

Household Talks

In the Bathroom

The towels that should always hang in the bathroom are, first and foremost, the bath towels of the best quality and largest size. Then there should be the very fine damask towels, and also two or three towels of rather heavier damask. This face-cloth will often remove dust and dirt from the face where a sponge is practically useless. The number of sponges can only be decided upon by one's personal ideas, but there must be at least two—one large and one small. A much disputed question of the day is the soap. The fine French soaps are the pleasantest, but they do not agree with everyone's skin, and some people prefer the plain soaps. In fitting up a bathroom for a guest there must always be a fresh cake of soap in its paper wrappings. This soap can afterwards be taken, washed off and used by children or servants, but it is the height of rudeness to offer a guest any soap that has been used before.

The flesh-brushes seen in every well-appointed bathroom are of course private belongings.

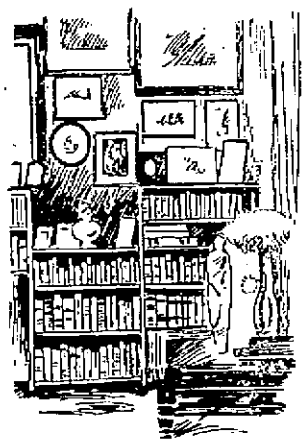
Novel Use for Paper.

Crinkled Japanese paper may be used for decorative as well as useful purposes in the bedroom, dressing room or boudoir. It can be used to cover the tops of tables, shelves, &c., hanging down over the ends, and with its slightly ruffled edges it makes a most artistic appearance, especially when selected to harmonize with the wall hangings and draperies of the room.

I saw a very pretty boudoir and dressing room combined fitted up in greens and dull tans, which blend so well together, and the walls, ceilings, carpets, rugs and cushions were all of these tints in plain or blended patterns. Coverings of all shelves, tables, dresser top, &c., were of the same tinge of green, with the edges pulled out ever so slightly, and the effect was most pleasing.

An Artistic Room.

Books are the best possible ornamentation for all rooms. They are at once furnishing and decoration. In straight, unbroken lines around a wall, however, they are sometimes too severe to suit feminine taste. If the



BOOKS AS ORNAMENTS.

shelves are built with breaks as are these in the illustration the effect is extremely graceful.

Moorish Tea.

Tea a la Morocco is made by putting the requisite amount of leaves in the teapot and pouring a small amount of hot water over them and immediately pouring it off again. This frees the tea from dust or any foreign matter which by accident or design, may have been mixed with it.

After the first water has been turned off sugar is put into the teapot, one lump of sugar for each cup; the pot is then filled with boiling water and allowed to stand for a few minutes; neither milk nor cream is ever used; freshly gathered leaves of wild thyme or verbena are often added to give flavor to the beverage.

To Wash Muslins.

To Wash Muslins and Flowered Cottons.—Wash in plain water with very little soap, then boil in rice water. Oriental washermen, having so washed muslins, would refrain from ironing them. All the requisite ironing would be done by means of a polished stone, rubbed gently over the slightly damp fabric. But this is too lengthy an operation, and if the muslins are ironed gently, with a piece of white muslin between them, they will not receive damage.

A Hint for Mothers

Don't let the children get into a stooping position while eating. In their fear of spilling or dropping the particles they sit with their heads pitched forward and down between their shoulders, which looks badly, to say nothing of the habit of stooping that is being formed. Teach them that the chest must be thrown upward and out at the table as well as on the street, and that their hands were made to carry food to their mouths and not their heads to dive for their food.

Worth Knowing.

Try steaming fowls instead of boiling and you will find that the meat is always tender and the fine flavor of the fowl is retained.

To keep cakes fresh have large cake boxes or a stone jar always covered closely with a tight-fitting lid.

When a child pinches his finger get him to plunge it into water as hot as it can be borne, as this will very speedily lessen the pain and prevent the wounded member from throbbing.

Keeps the Fruit Firm.

A little alum added to cooking fruits, liable to fall to pieces in the process, will keep them firm and whole.

Diggs. "Money talks, you know."

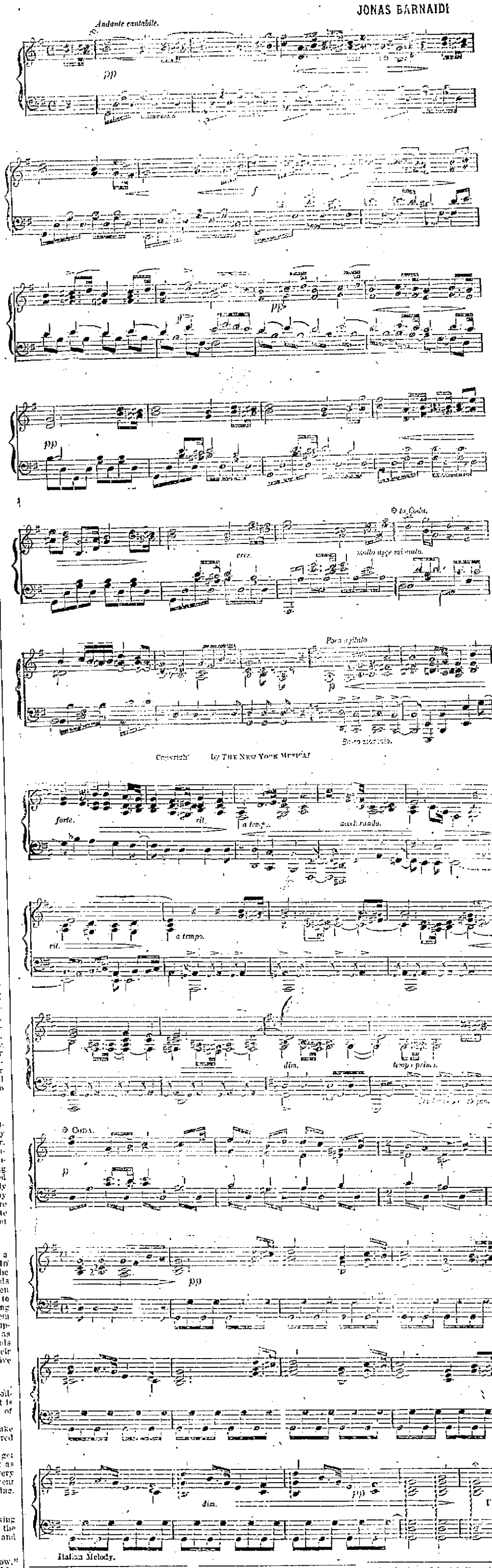
Biggs. "No, I don't know anything of the kind. I never was able to get within speaking distance of it."—Chicago News.

"I don't believe that 'time is money,' do you?"

"No. I usually have time to spare."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

ITALIAN MELODY.

JONAS BARNAIDI



Italian Melody.

"I'm puzzled about this custom of eating to music."

"How's that?"

"I can't understand whether the food is intended to keep your mind off the music or your the music is intended to keep your mind off the food."—Chicago Record.

Old Lady—"I desire to leave all my property to charity."

Lawyer—"Your relatives might try to break the will; why not give the property to charity at once?"

Old Lady—"Oh, dear, no! They'd put me in a lunatic asylum."—Funny Cuts.

The Lady—"I don't believe you would work if you could."

Dismal Dawson—"I'd do any kind of work that didn't interfere with me principles. I had a chanst to be a waiter onst, only I'd swore a solemn oath to never wear a spiketail coat."—Indianapolis Journal.

While Rev. W. J. Davis was living in Africa his little son John, a boy of four years, went too near to a chained lion in a neighbor's yard. It was called a pet lion, but was so wild and vicious that no living thing was safe within the radius of its best. The unsuspecting child stumbled within its reach, and the lion instantly felled him to the ground and set its huge paw on his head. There was great consternation among the bystanders, but none were able to deliver the child. The African News tells the story of his escape, which seems equally due to the lion's love for music and a young woman's presence of mind. His governess, seeing the peril of the child, ran upstairs, seized an accordion and hastened to a window which looked out upon the lion. There, with a shout to arrest its attention, she began playing a tune. The lion at once released its prey, went the length of its chain toward its fair charmer and stood in rapt attention. The boy, in the meantime, got up and ran to his mother.

Colonel William A. Hemphill, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution, and a conspicuous figure among the survivors of Pickett's division, has an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes for use at social gatherings. In one of his speeches he compares the recent contempt of the Spaniards for the fighting qualities of Americans with a similar feeling entertained at the outbreak of the Civil War by the rebels for the Yankees. He tells of a Colonel Powell who went through Alabama recruiting soldiers, declaring that they could whip the Yankees with pop-guns. After the war Powell ran for Congress, and while speaking at a meeting he was interrupted by an old soldier with the question: "Colonel were you not down here making speeches before the war?" "Yes, sir," replied the colonel. "Didn't you say we could whip the Yankees with pop-guns?" The speaker was stumped for a moment, but recovered his wits in time to reply: "I did, sir; but blank'em, they wouldn't fight us that way."

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

MICHAEL F. MURPHY,

Contractor

—AND—

BUILDER

OF MASON WORK,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Filling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to.

Orders left at

16 Callendar Avenue.

Boots!

Calf Boots,
Kip Boots,
Grain Boots,
Felt Boots,
Wool Boots,
Rubber Boots;

at our usual moderate prices, at

M. S. HOLM'S,

186 THAMES STREET,
Newport, R. I.

HAVING PURCHASED THE

Shop and Good Will

—OF—

Mr. Lewis Skinner,

ON FERRY WHARF,

Should be pleased to notify the public that I shall carry on the business in connection with my present stand on Commercial wharf.

ALL HORSESHOEING

—AND—

JOBBING

promptly attended to at either place.

J. B. BACHELLER.

NEWPORT

Transfer Express Co.

SUNDAY CALLS.

The charge for calls for baggage on Sundays between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m., will be double the regular rate.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Avenue,
BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames Street and New York Freight Depot.

E. B. HARRINGTON,

Treasurer and General Manager.

PROV. BLANK BOOK MAN'F'Y

REAR OF POST OFFICE,

17 CUSTOM HOUSE STREET, PROVIDENCE.

Blank Books, wholesale or retail, on hand or made to any desired pattern. Book Binding, Paper Ruling, Edge Gilding, Gilt Lettering, Machine Perforating and Paper Cutting.

H. M. COOMBS & CO.,
Binders to the State.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience.

MIDY

Sold by all Druggists.

Spring 1899.

NEW STOCK

Carpets

AND

Wall Papers

Largest Stock,
Newest Patterns,
Lowest Prices.

W. C. Cozzens & Co.,

188 THAMES STREET.

LOW PRICES.

LOTS NEAR BROADWAY.

North Gibbs Avenue (6c).
Almy Court, high and dry.
Bliss Road, (15 to 25c).
Brooks Avenue.

NEWPORT REAL ESTATE AGENTS

OR

Peckham, Warner & Strong,

TRINITY BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY

FARM

BUILDINGS

INSURED AGAINST FIRE

At Lowest Rate--Strong Companies.

WHIPPLE & SON,

Real Estate and Fire Insurance.

38 Bellevue Avenue.

Artistic Beauty

and Permanence

are the desirable qualities combined in our

"Mezzo-Tints."

We have a large collection on exhibition at the Studio, and invite you to call and see them. 5003

Particular attention paid to children's portraits.

F. H. CHILD,

212 THAMES STREET.

Farm For Sale!

AT JAMESTOWN.

$2,000.

Comprising 15 acres of land, good two-story-and-half house (two tenements), fine location on Main road, orchard, barn, and all for two thousand dollars.

APPLY TO

DANIEL WATSON, Sole Agent,

230 Thames Street.

Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

196 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

An Exceptional Opportunity

AN EXCELLENT LITTLE

UPRIGHT PIANO

in good repair for $70, $10 down and $5.00 per month. A discount will be made for cash. Don't fail to call and examine.

JOHN VARS,

126 Thames Street.

J. D. JOHNSTON,

Architect and Builder,

Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.

Shop 83 Mill St. Office 70 Pelham St.
P. O. Box 161. Residence 100 Church St.

WATER.

ALL PERSONS, desirous of having water introduced into their residence or places of business, should make application at the office, Marlboro street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a.m. to 2 p. m.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Treasurer.

GOLDBECK'S

Diastasic Extract of Malt.

This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large percentage of diastase and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starchy food converting it into dextrine and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat.

It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, (due to organic disease or Infirmity), Nervous Exhaustion, Anæmia, Malnutrition, etc.

To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

DIRECTIONS—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste. Children in proportion to age.

Sold by D. W. SHEEHAN,
18 and 20 Kinsley's Wharf,
Newport, R. I.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Checked.

Bill—The kinetoscope has done some rapid work.

Jill—I know it.

"But it has met its equal at last."

"How's that?"

"They tried to take a picture of a Filipino on the retreat."—Yonkers Statesman.

Always the Way.

June-Bug—How did the fight come out between the caterpillar and the ant?

Blue Fly—Oh, the caterpillar crawled.—Syracuse Herald.

Worthy of Interest.

"Does Jamaica rum come from Jamaica, Long Island, Pop?"

"No, my son; but some of it goes there."—Yonkers Statesman.

The introduction of snuff into polite society under the Georges brought the handkerchief into very prominent use, and it became an art to handle it with elegance and grace under the very trying circumstances of endeavoring to conceal a sneeze. Among the French, formerly, to make even the most casual reference to a handkerchief, was considered the height of vulgarity. French women, if they carried a handkerchief contrived never to show it and this ridiculous practice prevailed even on the stage, where no actress would dare to carry one, no matter how heartrending a scene she might have to appear in. But this absurd prejudice, if such it may be called, was removed by the Empress Josephine, who used to carry a dainty handkerchief with a deep lace border, which she would often raise to her lips. Her example being followed by her ladies in waiting, and later by the entire court, the handkerchief was soon raised to the position which it has retained ever since as an important and indispensable accessory to woman's dress.

Enterprise in Ohio.

"You villagers seem to be a mighty deliberate lot of people."

"I s'pose we be. There wuz a feller drowned down in the creek a spell ago. He yelled 'Help, help!' afore he went down the last time, and the editor of the village paper heard him, and went back to the office and put in his paper two 'help wanted' ads, and charged 'em up to the estate, by gum!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In 1901.

She—What was the result of today's ball games?

He—The Chicago's goose egged the Hawaiias, the Manilas won from the Brooklyns, in the thirteenth, and the Pittsburgs beat the Santiagos 17 to 1.—Chicago News.

Gossip in Fishland.

First Fish—Did you hear of Poor Miss Perch running away?

Second Fish—No. What about it?

First Fish—A perfect stranger came here and dropped her a line, and she went right off with him.—Jewish Comment.

Miles—"Idleness breeds discontent. No thoroughly occupied man can be miserable."

Giles—"Oh, I don't know. Did you ever attempt to amuse a baby while its mother was out shopping?"—Chicago Record.

Rheumatism.

"There is an impression very prevalent in the minds of many persons," explained a prominent fruit dealer to a Star reporter, "that there is rheumatism in strawberries. It may be only imagination, and due to the season, but there is no doubt but that persons who are subject to rheumatic attacks suffer from them very frequently during what is known as the strawberry season, whether they eat strawberries or not. I am satisfied in my own case that the acids in strawberries work up a nice attack of rheumatism for me every year, but I cannot resist them, and do not know as I want to. But there is one satisfaction, and that is that, while strawberries may have something to do with rheumatism, cherries, which follow them, are an absolute cure for rheumatism. I have never known a person to suffer from rheumatism who ate freely of cherries, and I know of hundreds who have been relieved of attacks by eating them. I have often had cherries ordered two and three months before the season for them opened hereabouts, and to supply the orders have had to send to Cuba and to California for them. The ordinary cherry contains an acid which relieves, if it does not effectually cure. Of course, it may all be in the season, and that rheumatism would disappear anyhow, but it is safe to say that there is no rheumatism during the cherry season. I don't know of anything healthier, though even the best tasting, thoroughly ripe and perfect cherries start up very fine cases of colic and cholera morbus, which are very annoying. The colored people of the South think, and it may be that the same belief exists elsewhere and among others as well, that all the cramp or colic is taken out of the cherry by eating it, swallowing stone and all. That unquestionably was the practice once, but in recent years fears of appendicitis may have changed it somewhat, though, for the life of me, I cannot understand why it is so dangerous now to swallow apple seed, grape seed or cherry stones, when in old-fashioned times it was the rule to do so rather than the exception."—Washington Star.

Consistency.

In his earnestness, the great Populist orator forgot himself.

"Let us not wash our party linen in public!" he cried, passionately.

Instantly his audience was upon its feet, crying out angrily.

"I should say," faltered the orator, now clearly much chagrined, "let us not sponge our party celluloid in public!"

Hereupon there was much applause, followed by singing by the glee club.—Detroit Journal.

Sensitive.

"Hadn't we better burn a few towns next month?" asked the Filipino who was trying to suggest something to vary the monotony.

"And let the Americans think we're trying to celebrate the Fourth of July?" said the General, sternly. "Never!"

Now was Henri come back from the wars only to find Beatrice married to another. "So, after all your vows, you forgot me!" he exclaimed with much bitterness.

The girl hung her head guiltily. "Yes," she faltered, and then she added with great vehemence: "That's what I get for trusting to my memory! I should have made a memorandum. Mon Dieu!"

Ah; but it was too late to think of that now.—Detroit Journal.

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Women's Dep't.

Work of the Cooper Settlement.

An association that is doing much good in its vicinity is the Cooper Settlement, at No. 209 Avenue C. Interesting samples of the manual work done by the children who attend the school there were on exhibition at the rooms recently.

There is a kindergarten in which there are tots as young as three or four. In this class no more than fifty are admitted and it keeps filled up all the time. There is a primary department, where the children are about ten years old, also evening classes for older ones who have been associated with the lower grades, and who now obliged to work daytime.

The method of teaching tends to bring out the child's own ideas in his work. For example, after a story has been read to the class, each little one will draw a picture illustrating what the story represents to him. The older girls have a model kitchen, where they learn cooking, and their original designs in needlework are remarkably ingenious. The class in drawing and designing is under the direction of Miss Brown.

The boys have a carpenter room, where they make all sorts of shelves, boxes, stools, etc. By means of a library of appropriate books the children acquire a taste for good reading.

The kindergartners pay a penny a day and the older ones 15 or 25 cents a month. This money is not paid directly to the school, but by each child to the individual club to which it belongs, and these clubs in turn liquidate the expenses incurred by each.

Miss Cooper, a niece of Peter Cooper, was much interested in the work when the settlement was first founded, and she was assisted by Miss Helen R. Burns who still manages it. Before Miss Cooper died she made provision for the settlement by which a certain income is paid yearly, but the work has increased so much that it is not now sufficient to fill all the needs. Two wants which are now making themselves felt are a larger playground than is available and a country house where the children may enjoy outings.

Still "Giving the Mitten."

That the art of knitting has not wholly passed away is demonstrated by Mrs. A. C. Condon, of South Penobscot, Me., who, although now a wealthy woman, has won her independence by means of her knitting needles. At first she used only her own needles, those that she could manipulate in the good old-fashioned way. She has told how she began the business with a capital of $10 and in a little room 12 by 15 feet. Then she made over men's worn out and castoff felt hats, turning them into bonnets for women.

There were many people in the neighborhood who needed work, and Mrs. Condon conceived the idea of setting them to knitting. She went to Boston and investigated the outlook. From some manufacturers of yarn she got a quantity of yarn on credit and took it home, giving it out to be made into mittens.

But this effort was so little successful that at the end of the year part of the yarns had to be returned. The second year was, however, more profitable, and the demand for homemade mittens was greater than could be met. By and by fifteen hundred people were working for this persevering woman, and she sent out from ten thousand to fifteen thousand pairs of mittens yearly. By degrees the machine-knit mittens became popular, and the handwork was not so prosperous, but Mrs. Condon foresaw the situation and began to buy knitting machines. She has now eighty-two and sends out from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand dozen pairs of mittens in one year. She says one of her girls has made 101 pairs of small mittens in one day, but the average worker can make four dozen, and the wages are 6 cents a pair.

For Factory Girls in England.

A meeting on behalf of the Factory Girls' Country Holiday Fund was held recently at New College, Oxford, England, under the chairmanship of Professor Margoliouth. Alice Ravenhill, associate of the Sanitary Institute, was the principal speaker, and gave an interesting address, in which she alluded to the development of the factory system and to England's obligations to the industrial army which had placed her in the forefront of civilization. Miss Ravenhill spoke of the effects, physical, mental, moral and economic, of monotonous employment, of the universal "birthright of health," the responsibilities of common Christianity and citizenship and the knitting together of classes and the benefits to future generations aided by the work of the fund.

The annual report of the committee states that 1,724 girls and women were sent to the country or the sea last year. Lady Dysart lent a farmhouse for the use of the fund for the whole of the summer, 153 girls being thus enabled to enjoy all the delights of a fortnight's stay in the country.

A Woman Jockey.

Emma Bagwell, the woman jockey, bears the distinction of being one of a very few women who ride in regular races against jockeys of the opposite sex. She began riding at the age of twelve years, and to the Indians about Carson is still known by her maiden name of Emma Trapp. When she married, about five years ago, and suspected that her husband, who had some running horses, was being defrauded by dishonest jockeys, she determined to help him by doing the riding herself. Mrs. Bagley weighs but 100 pounds.

In prowling through some obsolete territorial statutes the other day, Assistant Attorney General West of Kansas came across a law which required that whenever a public thoroughfare should cross a stream the township overseer should fix a gauge showing the high-water mark. The law provided that on top of each such gauge should be a sign reading: "When this is under water the ford is dangerous."

Amos Pierson, a farmer, near Sodus, N. Y., ploughed up a bottle in one of his fields. It contained a transparent liquid, which he thought was water. He threw the bottle to the ground and there was a terrific explosion. Pierson was cut with the glass in his face and about the body, and his hair was burned. He doesn't know yet what was in the bottle.

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DORCHESTER, MASS.

Scotsmen in London.

At the present day the number of Scotsmen in London is said to equal the population of Edinburg. They are largely found among what are vaguely termed "the well-to-to classes"; and it can be safely asserted that the proportion occupying positions of trust and even of distinction is remarkable. The list of merchant princes and bank and insurance managers in the City contains a striking number of obviously Scottish names. In the financial world Scotsmen share their high reputation with a nationality of even greater acquisitiveness: that nationality whose representatives are to be found under the domes of palatial offices and the "three balls" of dingy shops. The Highlander in London, as elsewhere, must acknowledge his inferiority to his Lowland brother in the gentle art of money-making. He must fain rest content with his acknowledged superiority in the domain of whiskey; at the present day he figures largely on the labels of "mountain dew," as in former years he represented, by means of a painted wooden effigy, the delights of snuff-taking. Were the Lowland Scot in the City similarly depicted, he would appear as a shrewd-looking gentleman, with his back to the north, his face to the south, and his eyes fixed on the main chance.

A Good Umbrella.

"Here is what I believe to be the only umbrella of its kind in New Orleans," said a lawyer who has an office in the shopping district. "I bought it in Germany year before last, and nobody can open it except myself. Do you notice that little keyhole in the slide? Here's the key on the other end of my watch-chain, and until it is inserted and turned the thing is absolutely immovable. Anybody else would find it harder to raise than a Kansas mortgage. On at least a dozen different occasions the umbrella has been stolen, or taken by accident, if you prefer the term, but it always found its way home. You see, my name is cut on the handle, and the umbrella is well known to all the attaches of the building. When they see a stranger struggling with it in the doorway on a rainy day they promptly confiscate the property and bring it back. It is such a good scheme I'm surprised the idea hasn't been generally adopted in this country."—New Orleans Times Democrat.

A Lost Treasure.

"Treasure Island" is a romance which is not likely in these days to find a counterpart in the world of realty but an imitation that an expedition is in course of preparation to endeavor to recover the gold which was lost in the ship General Grant, under extraordinary circumstances in May, 1866, seems to promise exciting times for the adventurers who may participate in it. The story is that the General Grant was on her way from Melbourne to London with a number of miners returning from the Ballarat diggings, when she was becalmed off the Auckland Islands, and a heavy swell drove her on to the shore, where she entered a rift in the rocks, and was gradually driven into a cave. Here she sank, and of more than eighty souls aboard, not a dozen were saved. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to recover the gold.

Little Sallie's socks were very short, and left exposed a good portion of her infantile, mosquito-bitten legs. She sat demurely on a chair, with her feet hanging dangling down, airing her best company manners, when the big collie pup came up. Seeing in her knees a delicate morsel, he began to caress them playfully with his young white teeth. Sallie shrank from him, struggled to draw up her brief socks and explained:

"I don't like your dog very much, because, you see, I've got my low-necked stockings on."—Judge.

Benign Individual. "My good friend, don't you know that indulging your appetite for strong drink will undermine your health and bring you to death's door?"

De Tanque. "That's all right, old boy; I won't be able to (hic) find the blamed keyhole."—Philadelphia Record.

"Well, did you have a good trip?"

"No. Merely sold a lot of goods to men that wanted them."

"What on earth do you consider a good trip?"

"Selling a lot of goods to men that don't want them."—Chicago Record.

Huntley. "Funny thing, that elopement of Miss Longwaite and young Snipper."

Author. "Elopement? That was an abduction!"—Philadelphia North American.

She. "I wouldn't marry you if you were worth your weight in gold."

He. "But suppose I tell you I am at the head of a trust?"

She. "My own! You have conquered me!"—Philadelphia American.

He—"What a pity we can't play golf on the ocean!"

She—"What difference does that make? We can talk about it."—Brooklyn Life.

Hoax. "Do you generally sleep late on Sunday morning?"

Joax. "Yes; our minister is seldom through his sermon before twelve o'clock."—Philadelphia Record.

Poet. "All I need is an opening, sir."

Editor. "Well, what's the matter with the one you just came through?"—Tit-Bits.

Scribbler. "I—ah—write for a living, you know."

Miss Pert. "How interesting! Do you get it?"—New York Journal.

A Country Boy.

Pleasure and the pursuit of it are not the first things inculcated in young minds among American farming people. Pleasures come after duty has been done, and they are rewards for the duties that have been well done. This placing of duty first is the greatest disciplinary advantage in the training that country boys receive. The country work cannot be postponed, and the accomplishment of it becomes a habit of life, no matter how far removed the person trained in it may be from the field in which it was necessary. Pretty nearly everything a country boy encounters day by day has a tendency toward the development of a healthy and wholesome individuality. There is a deal of regular work that every country boy must do. This work, pretty much always out of doors, inculcates industrious and regular habits, while it contributes to the physical development which in after years is just as valuable as any athletic training that can be had. He cannot run so fast, perhaps, as those trained by a system; he may not be able to jump so high or so far or excel in any of the sports upon which we lest w so much time and from which we get so much of pleasure, but his development enables him to knuckle down to the hard work in which hours are consumed and from which very little or any immediate pleasure is extracted. His strength may be something like that of a cart-horse, but the cart-horse is to be preferred where a long and steady pull is required. The thoroughbred race-horse has a fine flight of speed and he caracoles with delightful lightness and grace along the park bridle-paths, but the heavy work is the work that is most in demand, and for that we want the draft animals every time.

The chores that a country boy does are not always pleasant; they are infinitely less agreeable than training for a boat race or for a football game; in their accomplishment there is no reward of applause; it is all humdrum work, which usually begins with the day and which does not end till darkness has settled down and it is time to sleep.—Companion.

The Discontented Contributor.

The one thing which the rejected contributor is apt to forget is that the editor, of all persons, is unable to have personal friends or foes, and that the whole purpose of his being is to make his periodical a success according to its own standard. There is not an editor in America who can afford to gratify his private likes and dislikes at the expense of his magazine. Moreover, the contributor may be sure of this—that every editor is hungering and thirsting for novelties all the time; he knows that his best contributors may be growing old or growing dull, or may be bought away by some rival, and that he must be looking toward the future. He yearns for new talent. Of course this temptation may lead to hastiness and transient idols. "Chimmie Fadden" and "Mr. Dooley" are as available while they last as Kipling, even if Kipling be not, as some think, a sky-rocket rather than a harbor light; but it is desirable in the long-run that the editor should be a man of sense, and that he should have his own way.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in Harper's Bazar.

Her Turn.

Guests were expected to dinner at little Flossie's home the other evening, and she was in consequence hustled off to bed and milk and bread an hour earlier than usual.

"Here you grown up folks," she sighed as she was laid away, "are going to sit up in your best clothes all evening and eat all those nice things, while I've got to go up stairs with nothing but old bread and milk and go to bed early. Never mind," after a reflective pause. "After a while I'll grow up, and then I'll have all the nice things, and you'll all be dead."

An Up-to-Date Little Boy.

"Now," said the teacher, "you may tell me what a joint partnership is."

"A joint partnership," answered the New York boy, promptly, "is what you've got to have with the police before they will let your joint do business."—Washington Star.

Mt. Holyoke College was known for 50 years as Mt. Holyoke Seminary. In 1888 it became Mt. Holyoke College and Seminary, and in 1893 the seminary was dropped altogether. With the securing of its charter the difficult task of building up the institution began. Prejudice had to be removed, indifference overcome, philanthropy aroused and benevolence called into action. The funds for the first building, $27,000, were collected in sums ranging from six cents, in three instances, to $1000, in but two, and there were 1800 subscribers. Mary Lyon, a pupil in the seminary of the Rev. Joseph Emerson, at Byfield, pilloted the movement, and as a result of her untiring labors, she has justly been called the founder of the college. A deserted spot in Buckland, in the hill country of this state, to which Mt. Holyoke girls make summer pilgrimages, is now marked by a bronze tablet with this inscription: "Mary Lyon, the founder of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, was born here Feb. 28, 1797."

Jason Webb of Cumberland, Ky., is the head of what he believes to be the largest family in the world. He had 19 children, 175 grandchildren, and 100 great-grandchildren. His brother, Miles Webb, who died at 78 (Jason is still flourishing at 80), has had more than 400 descendants, of whom 255 were either grandchildren or great grandchildren. Other members of the family have been almost equally prolific, and, adding to direct descendants other relations, the Webbs in the district of Cumberland number altogether about 12,000 persons.

A Modest Schoolboy.

The cause for the modesty of the schoolboy who gave the following excuse for being late is obvious.

One morning last week he came in about ten minutes late.

"Willie," said the teacher sternly, "what made you late this morning?"

Willie hung his head down and shuffled his boots on the floor.

"Willie, why don't you answer my question?"

"Has I got ter tell?" he whined.

"Certainly," replied the teacher.

"Why will I haft ter tell?" he asked.

"It is one of the rules of the school, and if you want to come to school you must abide with the rules."

"Must wot?"

"Abide with the rules."

"Wot's abide mean?"

"To stand by; that is, you must obey the rules or the school."

"Then I'll haf to tell or leave the school?"

"Yes."

The lardy lad shuffled this foot, then that. He looked at the teacher to see if she would not relent. Then he gazed at the scholars, who were all listening for his reply.

"I had to wash and wipe ther dishes this mornin', because me mudder is sick an' couldn't do it."

He was excused, but he knew that his life would be made miserable the rest of the day by the scholars.

Locating Chicago.

A candidate for the position of teacher in a New Hampshire district school was found sadly deficient in spelling, grammar and mathematics, and it was with a perfunctory air that the examiner turned to the subject of geography.

"Where is Chicago?" he asked, selecting a question at random from a sheet of miscellaneous queries.

"Well, it's out West," replied the candidate, with the tone of one who had unexpectedly landed on solid and familiar ground.

"In what part of the West?" persisted the heartless examiner.

"Well, now," said the young man, with an ingenious but fleeting smile, "I know whereabouts in the Union Chicago is, just as well as anybody. I could go right there if I had a ticket, but I haven't got the flow of language to make it clear, that's the only trouble."

The Savage Bachelor.

"I cannot understand," said the Sweet Young Thing, "what Kipling meant by 'half devil and half child.'"

"Nor I," said the Savage Bachelor, "when both phrases mean essentially the same thing."

In the meanwhile the small boy boarder continued to play that the hall was a railroad and he was a freight train.—Indianapolis Journal.

Cautious.

"Why don't you begin?" inquired the excited prize fight patron.

"The police?" said the manager, hoarsely.

"I don't 's e any here. You're not afraid of them, are you?"

"Not afraid! Why they'd never forgive me if I started this show up before they got here. They want to see the whole business."—Chicago Tribune.

Following Instructions.

Edna—Why do you wear gloves while learning to play poker?

Edith—Because Jack told me never to show my hand.—Chicago News.

A day or two ago a thirteen-year-old schoolboy was summoned home from his boarding school at Linz to attend his father's funeral in Vienna. The lad was without travelling companions, and while waiting on the platform at Linz began to cry bitterly. His distress was noticed by a lady in a first-class compartment, who summoned the guard and had the boy brought to her. She paid his excess fare for traveling first-class and devoted herself to the task of comforting him and relieving the tedium of the long journey to Vienna, telling him that she, too, had suffered from the loss of a parent who had died suddenly in a foreign land. The schoolboy was not a little astonished at the end of the journey to learn that the kind-hearted lady was the Archduchess Valerie, daughter of the Emperor.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

For the first six months the average married man wonders how his wife ever came to do it; for the next six he wonders how he ever came to do it himself.

Every woman who suffers from Sick Headache, and who dislikes to take bitter doses, should try Carter's Little Liver Pills. They are the easiest of all medicines to take. A positive cure for the above distressing complaint; give prompt relief in Dyspepsia and Indigestion; prevent and cure Constipation and Piles. As easy to take as sugar. Only one pill a dose. Price 25 cents. If you try them you will not be without them.

When two men quarrel one of them is wrong; when two women quarrel both of them are.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

What God and the angels do not understand about human nature is known only to the women.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try them.

At the bottom of half of the married trouble in the world is a nagging wife, and at the bottom of the other half is an indulgent husband.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

"May I ask to be considered a candidate for your hand?" he faltered, not forgetting the formal courtliness habitual with him.

The beautiful Gwendolyn Manhattan Borough regarded him by no means unconcernedly. "Are you Mr. Croker's candidate, or Mr. Platt's candidate, or merely the reform candidate?" she asked; and her earnestness was such that it could not be wholly affected.—Puck.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and his signature.

Direct all communications to
R. H. TILLEY,
NEWPORT, R. I.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1899.

NOTES.

MERCURY MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. (continued:)

Atwood. Sheffield, Newport, Rhode Island, and Lydia Lee, Bristol, Rhode Island, married June 21, 1796.

Appleby. Sarah, wife of Captain Joshua, daughter of Nathaniel Viall, died June 21, 1796.

Anthony. Alice, of Jacob, Dartmouth, Mass., died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, November 1, 1796.

Angell. Joseph, of James, Providence, Rhode Island, died in Virginia, November 22, 1796.

Almy. John, and Sarah Bliss, Newport, Rhode Island, January 17, 1797.

Allman. John, and Sally Holt, of William, Newport, Rhode Island, married January 17, 1797.

Anthony. Daniel, Rhode Island, and Mary Russel, of Joseph, New Bedford, Mass., married February 7, 1797.

Allen. Joseph, and Nancy Hudson, Newport, Rhode Island, married July 18, 1797.

Almy. Peleg, of Job, Portsmouth, Rhode Island, died September 26, 1797, aged 33 years.

Arnold. Abigail, wife of Captain John, late of Providence, Rhode Island, died at Baltimore, Maryland, February 6, 1798, aged 33 years.

Allen. Martha and Jerusha, daughters of Joseph Allen, late of Newport, Rhode Island, died at Providence, Rhode Island, February 18, 1798.

Allen. Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of James, Newport, Rhode Island, died at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, March 13, 1798, (aged 87. (Maiden name Greene.)

Adams. Ebenezer, South Kingstown, Rhode Island, died March 14, 1798, aged 59 years.

Arnold. Mrs., wife of Nathan, died August 7, 1798.

Arnold. Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Oliver, (formerly Attorney General) died August 14, 1798. Very old.

Adams. Captain Jacob, Packet Master, died September 3, 1798.

Arnold. Welcome, Esq., Providence, Rhode Island, died September 29, 1798.

Atwood. Benjamin, of Sheffield, Newport, Rhode Island, died at Norfolk, Virginia, October 2, 1798, aged 22 years.

Anthony. Joseph, Esq., Merchant, Philadelphia, formerly of Newport, Rhode Island, died September 29, 1798. Mercury of October 9, 1798.

Allen. Major William, Providence, Rhode Island, and Mary Nichols, of Philip, Esq., Stratford, married October 23, 1798.

Anthony. Rebecca, widow of Isaac, Newport, Rhode Island, died December 31, 1798.

Allen. Captain Benjamin, drowned on passage from New Bedford to Nantucket, January 1, 1799.

Almy. Susanna, granddaughter of Captain Benjamin, died January 13, 1799, aged 8 years.

Anthony. Elizabeth, widow of Joseph, Philadelphia, Penn., died February 26, 1799.

Arnold. Captain David, Providence, Rhode Island, died March 19, 1799.

Adye. John, Providence, Rhode Island, died April 2, 1799, aged 69.

Allen, Thomas, of Captain Joseph, Newport, Rhode Island, died at Havana, April 18, 1799, aged 15 years.

Aborn. Captain Burrows, and Mary Hughes, of Major Thomas, Providence, Rhode Island, April 30, 1799.

Almy. Martha Matilda, wife of James G., of North Providence, Rhode Island, died May 14, 1799, aged 23 years.

Ambrose. Isabel, wife of Robert, died July 23, 1799.

Aplin. Benjamin, Providence, Rhode Island, died August 9, 1799.

Almy. Captain John, Jr., and Elizabeth Clarke, of Arnold, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, married August 20, 1799.

Ammidon. Otis, Providence, Rhode Island, and Abigail Russel, of Jonathan, married at Mendon, Mass., August 27, 1799.

Albro. Clarke, died September 3, 1799, aged 56.

Angell. Adah, daughter of Hope, died at North Providence, Rhode Island, November 5, 1799, aged 27.

Anthony. James, Hatter, died at Newport, Rhode Island, November 5, 1799, aged 53 years.

Almy. Holder and Betsey Card, of Richard, Middletown, Rhode Island, married November 12, 1799.

Amory. Thomas, Merchant, Boston, Mass., and Eliza Bowen, of Dr. Bowen, Providence, Rhode Island, married November 19, 1799.

Angell. Naomi, widow of Oliver, died at North Providence, Rhode Island, December 10, 1799, aged 79.

Atkinson. ——, widow of James, Newport, Rhode Island, died December 18, 1799, aged 52 years.

(To be continued.)

BURDICK—Mr. William M. B. Harcourt, 1334 Aisquith street, Baltimore, Maryland, has in preparation a Burdick genealogy, which he designs publishing. All Burdicks or descendants of persons who bore that name are requested by the compiler to send him their pedigrees, together with dates and places of births, marriages and deaths.

GARDINER. ROBINSON. WATSON—Mr. Peleg F. Pierce of North Kingstown and Mrs. Caroline E. Robinson of South Kingstown are compiling a genealogy of the Gardiner family of Rhode Island with its chief allied families of Robinson and Watson. They would be pleased to open a correspondence with any one interested in this work. They have nearly two thousand names in line.

MRS. CAROLINE E. ROBINSON,
Wakefield, Rhode Island.

QUERIES.

601. CAHOONE—What was the given name of the junior partner of the firm of Rhodes and Cahoone, who many years ago conducted a Brewery on Brewer street, Newport, Rhode Island? Of what family was he, and who were his ancestors?—O.

602. COGGESHALL.—Daniel Coggeshall, of North Kingstown, Rhode Island, and East Greenwich, born 1741, and died January 6, 1807, at Belpre, Ohio. He married about 1763, Elizabeth ——, and moved to Marietta, Ohio. What was the maiden name of his wife?—C.

603. MASON—Who were the parents of Sarah Mason, of Warren, Rhode Island, whose intentions of marriage with Humphrey Winslow, of Somerset or Freetown, Mass., were published August 26, 1792? He was born September, 1768.—J. B.

604. HIX. CORY—What was the ancestry of Comfort Hix, of Tiverton, Rhode Island, who married Philip Cory, who was Lieutenant and then Captain in the Revolutionary war? Philip Cory was son of Philip Cory and wife Hannah ——. Who was she?—C. C.

605. SEABURY—Who was Sarah, wife of Philip Seabury, of Little Compton, Rhode Island? Their son Cornelius, born May 2, 1769, married, March 16, 1794, Mary Gray, born November 18, 1776, daughter of Colonel Pardon Gray, and Mary Brown, his wife.—C. C.

606. CHAMPLIN. CARD. HOLLAND.—What was the ancestry of Jeffrey Champlin, of North Kingstown, Rhode Island, born about 1756, married Ann Card? Who were her parents? Their son Paul married Elizabeth Holland. Can any one tell me the names of Elizabeth Holland's parents?—C. P.

607. SALISBURY—William Salisbury, born Swansea, Mass., October 9, 1695, married Bethia ——. What was her maiden name?—C.

608. CHACE. PEARCE—I am anxious to learn the first name of the Mr. Chace who married Sarah Pearce, daughter of Samuel, of Prudence Island, Rhode Island. She was born July 14, 1749.—C. T.

609. PEARCE—What was the maiden name of the wife of Daniel Pearce, who was born October 22, 1717? He was of North Kingstown, Rhode Island. He had several children, some of them born in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and others on Prudence Island, Rhode Island.—C. T.

610. MARSH. WEBSTER—Who were the ancestors of John Marsh, of Newport, Rhode Island, who married in 1806, Elizabeth Webster, daughter of Captain Nicholas Webster of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, who was captain of the Privateer, "General Wayne" in the Revolutionary War? Who was the wife of Captain Nicholas Webster, and what was the ancestry of both?—E. M. T.

611. STODDARD. HICKS—Who were the ancestors of Ruth Stoddard, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, who married Samuel Cornell, of Portsmouth? He was son of George Cornell, (George Thomas) who married March 18, 1738, Rebecca Hicks, of Tiverton, Rhode Island. Who were her parents?—E. M. T.

612. YOUNG. WILCOX. LAWTON—Samuel Young, of Newport, Rhode Island, married Amanda Wilcox, also of Newport, about 1735 or 40, or perhaps a little later. What was the ancestry of each? Their daughter Nancy Young, married Hunlich Huddy, of Newport, Rhode Island, son of Thomas Huddy and —— Lawton. Who was —— Lawton?—M. C. O.

613.—SMITH—Job Smith, son of Daniel and Dorcas (Harris) Smith, a lineal descendant of John Smith, the miller, married, February, 1765, Ruth Harris, daughter of Henry Harris, Jr., and Hope (Hopkins) Harris, of Providence, Rhode Island. Ruth Harris was born April 2, 1740, died September 16, 1820. Her husband, Job Smith, was born September 21, 1736, and died August 15, 1818. They had nine children, among whom was Abigail, born in Providence November 29, 1773. Whom did she marry, and did she have any children?—J. S.

614. SMITHTOWN, LONG ISLAND, TOWN RECORDS.—Have the town records of Smithtown, Long Island, which were being prepared for the press April 1896, ever been printed? If so, in what form?—E. M. T.

615. ESTEN—John Esten, son of Esek and Anna (Hopkins) Esten, was born May 21, 1786, died June 11, ——, married Emeline ——, and had Nancy, Frances, John, Stephen and Alonzo. Can any reader of the MERCURY tell me the maiden name of Emeline Esten, and the dates of his death and the births of their children?—S. J.

616. COLWELL. LUTHER—Who was the wife of David Colwell, whose daughter Prudence married Stephen Usher of Providence, Rhode Island, March 29, 1806, son of John Usher, born 1736, died 1817, and Freelove (Luther) Usher, born 1762, died 1815. Who were the parents of Freelove Luther?—E. M. T.

617. ABORN—What were the dates of birth and death of Daniel Aborn, Commander of Privateer Sloop-of-War "Chance" of Rhode Island, during the Revolutionary War, and who were his ancestors? Whom did he marry, and what children did he have?—J. L. C.

618. POWELL—Who was the wife of Thomas Powell, who lived in Long Island, was born 1611, died 1721? His daughter Abigail Powell, born 1669, died 1757, married 1690, Richard Willetts, who was born 1660, died 1690. Would also like the names of Thomas Powell's parents, and any further information about him.—P. T.

619. MONTAGUE—Thomas Montague, of Middlesex, Virginia, born February 20, 1719, died about 1777, married about 1753, Jane Daniel, daughter of Charles, and had the following children: John, Catherine, Jane, Thomas, Rice Daniel, Peter, Mickelborough, William. Mickelborough was born June 5, 1766, and William was born February 11, 1776. Can any one supply the dates of birth of the other children? Catherine married —— Smith. Did she have any children? Jane married —— Netherland, and had son William and perhaps other children. Would like to know the Christian name of her husband, and names of children, if there were more.—M. B.

620. BROWNING—Nathaniel Browning, of Portsmouth, R. I., married Sarah, daughter of William Freeborn. Did he have any children, and if so, what were their names? Was there a son Samuel? Nathaniel Browning was admitted a freeman in 1665.—B. I. R.

621. BUDLONG. HOWARD—Francis Budlong, of Warwick, Rhode Island, married, in 1663, Rebecca Howard, widow of Joseph, and had several children, among them, John, who had sons John, Moses, and Daniel. Whom did John, son of Francis, marry? What was Rebecca Howard's maiden name, and who were her ancestors?—J. W. L.

622. ROOTS—John Roots, of Woodbury, Connecticut, born June 9, 1693, died August 3, 1757, married first, September 4, 1717, Ruth Hickok, who died April 23, 1741, and he married second, Elizabeth ——. Who was she, and what were the dates of her birth and death? He had five children by his first marriage. When did his second marriage take place and did he have any children by it?—W. N.

623. ROOTS—Rhoda Roots, daughter of Jesse, of Woodbury, Conn., bap. September 4, 1794, died at Morgan, Ohio, August 3, 1853, married, January 17, 1817, Spencer Hervey, of Springfield, Oneida County, New York. Who was her mother, and what was the ancestry of Jesse Roots?—W. N.

624. SOUTHWICK—Josiah Southwick, son of Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick, born 1632, died 1693, married, 1658, Mary ——. Who was she, and when did she die? Their son Joseph, born April, 1662, married Ann ——. What was the maiden name of Ann, and did they have any family? Does anyone know what became of him and his family?—H. S.

625. SOUTHWICK—John[3] Southwick, (John[1], John[2], John[3], Lawrence[1]) son of John and Mary (Frask) Southwick, born about 1725, died before 1785, married, first, Elizabeth Wilson, of Isaac and Mary Wilson, and second, Eunice ——. Can any one give me the maiden name of said Eunice?—H. S.

626. HOWELL—Daniel Howell, of Bucks County, Penn., and his wife, Elsie Reading, had the following children: 1. Elizabeth, married Lucas Ryerson; 2. Daniel, died 1790, married Julianna Holcombe; 3. John, born August 8, 1721, died July 27, 1803, married Elizabeth Yerkes; 4. Joseph; 5. Benjamin, married Agnes Wooliver; 6. Mary. These are all the dates and facts I have. Can any one supply the missing dates, and also tell me whether Joseph and Mary lived to marry, and if they had families?—B. P. C.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1899, by W. T. Foster.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., July 15.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 12 to 16 and 18 to 22 and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 23, cross west of Rockies country by close of 24, great central valleys 25 to 27, eastern states 28.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about 23, great central valleys 25, eastern states 27. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about 26, great central valleys 28, eastern states 30.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. July 31 will average above normal east of the Rockies and below west. Rainfall for the same period will be about normal east of the Rockies and below west.

The northern states are now near the hottest part of the summer. I have calculated that the turn would come near July 20. While July is the hottest month in the year as a general average, it is not always the hottest, June and August often being the warmest months. There is no regularity as to what part of July will be warmest and therefore to calculate the hottest month, and particularly the hottest days of that hot month, are among the great difficulties of weather forecasting.

In my charts, and in all other forecasts, the dates are given for the 90th meridian—near the general line of the Mississippi river—when not otherwise designated.

The sun reaches its northernmost point and we have our longest days about June 20, but in the long average, the hottest part of the year comes nearly a month later in the northern states. The high temperature average comes a little earlier in the southern states.

All calculations for July of this year indicated that the month would average above normal temperature in the upper lake region and north of that, in Canada the average temperature gradually falling farther south to below normal in the lower Mississippi valley.

The great temperature fall of June began about 20, that of July will begin very near 20 and will go to a low temperature during the first days of August.

Base Ball.

The games played by the Newport club in the New England League this week have resulted as follows: Friday at Taunton, Newport 11, Taunton 8, pitchers Gannon, Ahearn; Saturday, rain; Sunday at Crescent Park, Pawtucket 4, Newport 3, pitchers Corridon, Gallagher; Monday at Portland, Portland 13, Newport 1, pitchers McLeod, Foley; Tuesday at Portland, Portland 4, Newport 3, pitchers Miller, Gallagher; Wednesday at Freebody Park, Newport 2, Brockton 0, pitchers Gannon, Emerson; Thursday at Freebody Park, Newport 6, Manchester 0, pitchers Foley, Curran.

The standing of the clubs in the New England League corrected to Friday morning is as follows:

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Portland	35	17	.673
Brockton	30	22	.577
Manchester	27	24	.540
Newport	28	24	.538
Pawtucket	28	25	.528
Taunton	20	32	.385

Instantly Killed.

Ernest Rupert Sherwin of Springfield, Vt., a gun captain on the monitor Amphitrite, was instantly killed at New Bedford Thursday by having his head crushed as the breech of the after turret gun was being depressed.

A report that the king of Belgium will visit Newport some time during the summer is denied.

At a meeting of Channing Church corporation, held Monday evening, it was voted not to accept the resignation of Rev. G. W. Cutter as pastor, and a committee was appointed to confer with that gentleman with a view to inducing him to withdraw the same.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF TAXES,
KINSLEY BUILDING, 240 THAMES ST.,
NEWPORT, R. I., June 30, 1899.

THE TAX BILL for 1899 is now in my hands for collection, and must be paid from and including

JULY 1, 1899, to and including AUGUST 31, 1899.

The time allowed by the Ordinance of the City Council for the payment of this Tax expires on the 31st day of August, 1899, and according to said Ordinance (as authorized by the Laws of this State) all taxes not paid on or before that date, shall carry, until collected a PENALTY at the rate of 12 per centum per annum.

Tax payers are therefore earnestly requested to pay the amount assessed upon their several estates.

Checks accepted.
Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

E. W. HIGBEE,
7-1 Collector of Taxes.

Newport Casino.

Music for the Season,
Commencing Monday, July 10.

Morning Concerts,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY,
FROM 11 TO 1.

Evening Concerts,
SUNDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
BEGINNING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Casino Theatre,
MUSIC AND DANCING,
EVERY THURSDAY EVENING,
FROM 8:30 TO 12:30.

Music by Mullaly's Orchestra.

JOSEPH BARRETT,
7-8 Superintendent.

A FULL LINE OF
MEN'S AND WOMEN'S
Rubber Boots & Shoes,
BUTTON OVERBOOTS
and ARCTICS,
—AT—
The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,
214 THAMES STREET.
TELEPHONE NO. 211-4 Newport, R. I.

Everybody Knows About
Pain-Killer
A Household Medicine
Used by millions in all parts of the world
A SAFE and SURE REMEDY for
Cramps Coughs Bruises
Diarrhœa Colds Cuts
Dysentery Croup Burns
Sprains and Strains.
Gives Instant relief. Cures quickly.
Two sizes, 25c. and 50c.
There is only one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'!
Sample bottle mailed
(Mention this paper.)

There is again talk in Washington of an extra session of Congress to be called some time in October. There are many questions of importance to come before the next Congress, and many of the leaders believe it would be better to get to work early in the season so as to avoid, if possible, the session extending so far into next summer.

At the bottom of half of the married trouble in the world is a nagging wife, and at the bottom of the other half is an indulgent husband.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Newport, May 6th, A. D. 1899.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 1525, issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the fifth day of May, A. D. 1899, and returnable to the said Court August 5th, A. D. 1899, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the tenth day of February, A. D. 1899, in favor of Dennis Shanahan of Newport, plaintiff, and against Edward F. Lynch of said Newport, defendant, I have this day at 15 minutes past 11 o'clock a. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Edward F. Lynch, had on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 45 minutes past 9 o'clock a. m. (the time of the attachment on the original writ,) in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded as follows: Easterly, by land of Dennis Mahoney, about ninety feet; Southerly, by a court commonly called Simmons street, fifty feet; Westerly, by land of William M. Bailey, trustee, about eighty-eight feet; and Northerly, by land of the heirs of Martha Hammett, fifty feet, or however otherwise the same may be bounded and described.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

HUGH N. GIFFORD,
7-15-1w Deputy Sheriff.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, made by Daniel Watson, of the City and County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, to Thomas Carr Watson of the Town of Jamestown, in the County and State aforesaid, bearing date March 24th, A. D. 1888, and recorded in Land Evidence of the said Town of Jamestown, Book 10, pages 188 and 189, there having been default in the performance of the condition contained in said mortgage:

There will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, July 29th, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock p. m., on the premises hereinafter described in said Town of Jamestown, all the right, title and interest of the said Daniel Watson at the time of the execution of said mortgage in and to the one undivided half part of a certain tract of land or farm, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the said Town of Jamestown; and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Westerly, by Narragansett Bay; Northerly, partly by land of Jeremiah Huzard, deceased, partly by land of George C. Carr; Easterly, by the Main Road, and Southerly, by lands of John J. Watson and Mary Kate Anthony, containing two hundred and eighty acres, more or less, and being the same premises described in said mortgage:

Except a certain tract of land conveyed to William Argyle Watson, by deed bearing date August 4th, 1880, and recorded, Land Evidence of said Town of Jamestown, Vol. 11, page 122:

A certain tract of land conveyed to Henry M. Heister, by deed bearing date July 28th, 1890, and Recorded, Land Evidence of said Town of Jamestown, Vol. 11, pages 137 and 138:

A certain tract of land conveyed to Edward Kershner, by deed bearing date August 4th, 1890, and Recorded, Land Evidence of said Town of Jamestown, Vol. 11, pages 160 and 161:

And subject to a Declaration of Trust, with reference to a "Bathing Beach," said Declaration bearing date January 1st, 1892, and Recorded, Land Evidence of said Town of Jamestown, Vol. 11, page 422, and except a certain tract of land conveyed to Ephron Catlin, by deed bearing date January 7th, 1892, and recorded, Land Evidence of said Jamestown, Vol. 11, pages 423 and 424:

A certain tract of land conveyed to L. Russell Clapp, by deed bearing date November 25th, 1892, and recorded, Land Evidence of said Jamestown, Vol. 11, page 642:

A certain tract of land conveyed to Mary G. Bright, by deed bearing date October 21st, 1893, and recorded, Land Evidence of said Jamestown, Vol. 12, page 75:

A certain tract of land conveyed to Edward Kershner, by deed bearing date June 21st, 1892, and recorded, Land Evidence of said Jamestown, Vol. 12, page 151:

A certain tract of land conveyed to Charles W. Larned, by deed bearing date November 1st, 1891, and recorded, Land Evidence, of Jamestown, Vol. 12, pages 820 and 827; and except a certain tract of land conveyed to Nathaniel G. Stanton, by deed bearing date December 24, 1855, and recorded, Land Evidence of said Jamestown, Vol. 12, pages 362 and 363.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to bid at said sale.

THOMAS C. WATSON, Mortgagee.
Jamestown, July 8th, 1899—1w

Handsome Crayons.

To introduce our elegant new style crayon we make you this special offer for the next two weeks.

Regular $10 Crayon with a heavy White and Gilt Oak or Gold frame, complete for $5, taken from any photograph. Samples of work can be seen at our store.

Chas. Dana Gibson's Drawings.

This is the only place in Newport where you can get Gibson's drawings on Japan paper.

Our Framing Department

Is unsurpassed. Hundreds of fine

Mouldings

Just received and much lower than ever.

NEWPORT ART STORE, 181 THAMES STREET, Mercury Building.

Headquarters for Artists' Materials.

1151 TONS JEDDO LEHIGH,

—AND—

Philadelphia & Reading Co.'s Broken & Stove,

NOW DISCHARGING. For sale at the lowest prevailing prices, by

THE G. B. REYNOLDS CO., 301 THAMES STREET, Opposite Post Office.

Telephone No. 222-2.

A STORMY SESSION.

Senators Chandler and Gallinger Were In Fighting Mood.

Last Meeting of Investigators at Concord Was Exceedingly Lively.

Gallinger Asked Chandler to "Come Outside" and the Lie Was Passed.

Concord, N. H., July 14.—The hearing before the United States civil service commission on charges of the violation of the law on political assessment by United States Senator Gallinger is practically concluded, but the final session proved most sensational. Not only did Senator Gallinger accuse his colleague, Senator Chandler, of speaking an untruth, but offered to back up his statement outside the committee room. Previous to this episode Senator Chandler became involved in a warm dispute with Chairman Brewer of the commission, and not only accused him of partiality, but threatened to ask for his removal.

The author of the assessment circular, William S. Thayer, did not testify before the commission, and it is the impression that no further evidence will be taken. The commission, however, has already received a communication from Mr. Thayer, in which he stated that he prepared the circular on his own responsibility.

No early witnesses were on hand when the afternoon session was called to order, and Special Agent Wales read correspondence between the commission and William S. Thayer, treasurer of the Republican state committee in 1898, whose name was signed to the assessment circulars. Mr. Thayer had replied that he was elected treasurer of the state committee on Sept. 27, 1898, and that in that capacity he had collected and disposed of the funds of the committee. "Being an officer of the committee," said he, "I acted on my own responsibility, and am answerable only to the committee for what I did." In a later letter, Mr. Thayer said that neither Senator Gallinger nor the state committee made any suggestions about the circular.

The senator's letter referred to informed the commission that the charges against him were concocted by evil-minded, malicious persons, and that the complaints were not made in good faith, but for the purpose of revenge, and were not worthy the attention which the commission seemed to be giving them. A further letter from Senator Gallinger stated that he, personally, "did not at any time discuss with Mr. Thayer or suggest to him the names of those to whom the assessment circular should be sent."

After an altercation as to the opening and closing of the case and the admission of evidence after the close of the hearing, argument and brief, Senator Chandler remarked: "The commission seems to have found out everything connected with this investigation except who wrote the assessment, penned the office holders, who fixed the sums to be assessed, who directed the envelopes and who sent them out. The essential things have not been ascertained. It is called a commission to do this, and find these men——"

Here he was interrupted by Mr. Brewer: I object to these things being taken down.

Mr. Chandler—Very well, I will say it without having it taken down.

Mr. Brewer—Not in this room; this is my room and I pay for it.

Senator Chandler—I am not to be muzzled in this room; I have my rights.

Mr. Brewer—You have no rights except those of a gentleman.

After a further colloquy, in which each by implication called the other to be without the class called gentlemen, Mr. Chandler proceeded to say that the man most wanted in connection with the investigation did not happen to be present. "Mr. Thayer is in the city today, and I believe he has been kept away from here by Senator Gallinger."

Senator Gallinger and his counsel, Attorney General Eastman, at once shouted: "That is absolutely false; it is not true." Mr. Eastman continued, calling him "a liar," adding: "I do not care if you are a United States senator." Senator Chandler retorted: "And I do not care if you are attorney general and are defending criminals when you should be prosecuting them."

Senator Gallinger appealing to the chair, Senator Chandler said: "Men who call other men liars do not need protection. I repeat, I believe Senator Gallinger has kept Mr. Thayer away."

Senator Gallinger shouted: "You don't dare to come outside this room and say that."

"I will go outside and say it," replied Senator Chandler, starting for the door.

Friends restrained both men, and after a few minutes of confusion the hearing went on. Senator Gallinger read a prepared statement showing that the case against him to be utterly collapsed and protesting against its further continuance. He then left the room, and his counsel. Attorney General Eastman, spoke with a view to softening the harsh words he had used to Senator Chandler. The latter made a similar concession to Attorney Eastman, and under such happy auspices the meeting adjourned, probably never to resume.

New for a Denied Brockhaus.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 14.—According to the decision of the supreme court of errors, Frederick M. Brockhaus, who was convicted of participating in the murder of David S. R. Lambert of Wilton in December, 1897, will have to pay the penalty of his crime, as his petition for a new trial has been denied. Brockhaus was tried last March and sentenced to be hanged Sept. 5. His counsel learned, after the passing of sentence, that one of the jurors was under 25 years of age and therefore not eligible, and on that ground a retrial was asked for.

Two Men Drowned.

Lubec, Me., July 14.—During a yacht race yesterday a boat containing three persons was capsized and two of them, Hollis C. Nickerson and Eben G. Small, were drowned. The other member of the party was Mr. Small's young son, who was rescued with great difficulty by the occupants of the other boats. Nickerson was 26 years of age. He leaves a widow and two small children. Small was 58, and is survived by a widow, two daughters and one son.

Won't Yield to Opposition.

Madrid, July 14.—Premier Silvela had a prolonged conference last evening with the leaders of the opposition who desire the consideration of the budget proposals postponed to October. Senor Villaverde, the minister of finance, had a similar conference. There are persistent reports of a cabinet crisis, the minister of finance refusing to yield to the demands of the opposition group.